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A Berlusconi Cabinet Is on the Way Conflict-of-Interest Issue for Tycoon Remains Unresolved

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro announced Wednesday that he would summon Silvio Berlusconi to his palace on Thursday, and he is expected to name Mr. Berlusconi as Italy's next prime minister.

A presidential statement said Mr. Berlusconi, who led a conservative Freedom Alliance to victory in elections last month, had been summoned to see Mr. Scalfaro at 5 on Thursday afternoon.

The brief statement ended a day of expectation that Mr. Berlusconi, owner of Italy's third largest private business empire, would be offered the appointment on Wednesday.

No reason for the delay was given either by Mr. Scalfaro's office or Mr. Berlusconi. But state television said Mr. Berlusconi had himself requested time to come up with a formula that would allay widespread political concern over possible conflicts between his vast business interests and the job of governing Italy.

Mr. Berlusconi conferred with allies in his coalition on Wednesday as he waited for the expected go-ahead from Italy's president to form the country's first conservative government in its postwar history.

Mr. Berlusconi denied that questions over his media empire were holding things up. "I'm not aware of any problems of any kind," he said. "It's just taking the necessary time."

But comments from coalition allies indicated that some uneasiness remained.

Besides Mr. Berlusconi's four-month-old Forza Italia, the prospective government in-

cludes the National Alliance, a rightist party recently formed from a neofascist one, and the federalist Northern League, which is popular in the north for its anti-corruption, anti-bureaucracy stand.

On Tuesday, Mr. Berlusconi said "good sense" would take care of any problem about his media empire, which includes Italy's three biggest private TV networks, a popular newsmagazine, film production and publicity compa-

nies. He rejected the idea, raised by some critics, of a kind of blind trust to run his business empire while he runs the country.

Another proposal has been the creation of a post for someone who would "guarantee" that his holdings, which also include real estate and Italy's largest supermarket chain, would not benefit from special treatment by a Berlusconi-led government.

But Mr. Berlusconi has shrugged off that idea, saying Parliament could do the job of watchdog.

Some of his allies appeared less than con-

"Today, there isn't anything that can give guarantees, because the antitrust laws are weak and you just can't leave it up to good sense," said Francesco Speroni, the Northern League's leader in the Senate. "The problem of guarantees exists — and how — it's just that Berlusconi put them aside. Since he's dying to be premier, he either overcomes or shelves the problem."

He said parliamentary, public and media vigilance and Mr. Scalfaro's ultimate veto on legislation would ensure that his actions were not colored by his own interests. (Reuters, AP)

berto Maroni, predicted that Mr. Berlusconi would succeed in putting together a government, and would do so by May 10.

Nearly a half-century of centrist governments dominated by the Christian Democrats and bolstered by Socialists were swept away in parliamentary elections by the coalition spearheaded by Mr. Berlusconi.

None from Parliament are the powerbrokers, victims of a two-year kickback scandal involving politicians and business figures all over the country.

Mr. Berlusconi's coalition has a majority in the Chamber of Deputies and is just shy of a majority in the Senate.

Mr. Scalfaro signaled on Tuesday that Mr. Berlusconi would be his choice after three days of talks on a new government at which the magistrate's allies endorsed him for office.

The president said he would act "in absolute respect for the popular will" as expressed in general elections last month, when Mr. Berlusconi led his conservative Freedom Alliance to victory.

In response to the demand by his allies and opponents alike for guarantees that his private interests would not conflict with the premiership, Mr. Berlusconi said on Tuesday night: "I don't yet have a convincing solution but I would say that the solution probably lies in common sense."

He said parliamentary, public and media vigilance and Mr. Scalfaro's ultimate veto on legislation would ensure that his actions were not colored by his own interests. (Reuters, AP)



Voters lining up Wednesday in Alexandra township on the outskirts of Johannesburg.

New Voters By Millions Jam Polls in South Africa

Mandela Makes History; The Police Arrest 31 Over Series of Bombings

*By Paul Taylor**Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — Millions of South Africans cast off the burdens of their past on Wednesday as they endured long lines with patient reverence to reconstitute their nation into a multiracial democracy.

"At long last we are human beings," said Mohale Rametsi, a resident of the black township of Alexandra, after he had taken part in the first election in which his country allowed him to vote. "The destiny of our country is in our hands."

The historic occasion was marred by a car bomb that exploded at Johannesburg's international airport, wounding 18 people moments after polls opened, and by widespread logistical problems that kept millions of voters waiting in lines for up to 10 hours. For some, the wait was fruitless because their polls never opened.

In order to accommodate the outpouring of voters before the scheduled close of polls Thursday night, election officials have extended voting hours, declared Thursday a second national holiday and begun the emergency printing of 9 million extra ballots. They have also reserved the option of extending the voting into Friday.

Nevertheless, there was already a political storm brewing over the fact that special ballot stickers bearing the name of a late entrant to the race, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, did not arrive at many polling stations. The Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, threatened symbolically to withdraw from the campaign if the problem was not rectified.

Despite its frustrations, the first full day of voting in South Africa's first universal suffrage election amounted to a kind of national catharsis. In many areas, blacks and whites stood side by side in the same line — an illegal act during the depth of apartheid.

"I am about two inches taller than before I arrived," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, after he cast his ballot. "It's an incredible experience, like falling in love."

Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, said, "This is for all South Africans, an unforgettable occasion."

Mr. Mandela is expected to emerge from the voting as the country's first black president. "We have moved from an era of pessimism, division, limited opportunities, turmoil and conflict," he said. "We are starting a new era of hope, reconciliation and nation building."

Mr. Mandela, who spent 27 years in jail, voted for the first time at age 75.

For the second day in a row, there was no sabotage or violence at the roughly 10,000 polling stations. "They're the safest places in the country," said President Frederik W. de Klerk, referring to a special deployment of more than 100,000 policemen and soldiers to secure the voting.

The only major security breach of the day was a car bomb that exploded just outside the international departures terminal of Jan Smuts Airport. Three among the 18 wounded were injured seriously, authorities said.

On Wednesday afternoon, the police announced the arrest of 31 suspects in connection with that blast and a series of others in the Johannesburg area in the last three days that have killed 21 people and wounded more than 170.

Two of those arrested are policemen, one on active duty and the other a reservist. An undisclosed number are members of the so-called Iron Guard of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, the largest white extremist group in the country.

Police Commissioner Johan Van Der Merwe, in announcing the arrests, said they demonstrated the "will, the commitment and the ability of the South African police to maintain law and order."

The arrests drew praise from the ANC, normally a staunch critic of the police.

The logistical problems surrounding the vote, which was rescheduled on Thursday, had the potential to balloon into a major political crisis.

The Independent Electoral Commission, the multiparty, multiracial body running the election, estimated that in the country's most populous region, surrounding Johannesburg, some 30 percent of the polling stations never became fully operational. The problems ranged from ballots and other voting material never arriving, to ballot papers running out and ballot boxes becoming overstuffed.

For the most part, voters endured the long lines with equanimity. Having waited a lifetime, most were willing to wait a few hours, even in heat, dust and rain in some areas.

'Large Payments' in Schneider Affair

*By Alan Friedman and Brandon Mitchener**International Herald Tribune*

FRANKFURT — Investigators working for the company of the missing German property developer Jürgen Schneider disclosed Wednesday that they had found records of what they believe are bribes paid by Mr. Schneider to appraisers that allowed him to inflate the value of his properties.

The properties, in turn, were used as collateral to obtain some of the 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) of bank loans that are at the heart of what is alleged to be one of Germany's largest cases of financial fraud.

The information was uncovered over the weekend of April 8-10, during a joint examination of the Schneider company's records made by company executives and eight officers of Deutsche Bank AG. Deutsche Bank is the leading bank creditor of the Schneider company, Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG.

This is the first time that anyone involved in the investigation of the property company has provided information that lends weight to the suspicion that a ring of outsiders aided Mr. Schneider.

The names of alleged recipients of what

one company insider called "unusually large payments" were not disclosed; prosecutors in Frankfurt are expected to face a difficult task in trying to distinguish normal payments to Mr. Schneider's scores of consultants from those suspected of having been bribes.

Mr. Schneider, whose biggest companies have since declared bankruptcy, disappeared around Easter and left behind a letter to his fellow board members and his bankers asking the latter to take over the company. This week the Frankfurt prosecutor's office issued a warrant for his arrest on suspicion of fraud and falsification of documents.

"We found big consultancy contracts, some of which were probably legitimate," said one Schneider executive who spoke on condition of anonymity, "but I would not exclude that some were also bribes paid to some outside consultants involved in placing a value on some of the properties used as collateral for bank loans."

On Wednesday, Swiss officials ordered 19 banks in Zurich to freeze any accounts belonging to Mr. Schneider, after similar moves in Geneva on Tuesday.

Helmut Kopper, the chairman of Deutsche Bank, said Monday that Mr. Schneider had absconded with 219 million DM.

Belgium's Arch Survivor Becomes Contender for the Top EU Job

*By Tom Buerkle**International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — As the leader of a Belgian coalition hanging on by a thread, Jean-Claude Daehaene might appear an unlikely candidate for president of Europe.

But as Belgium's major challenges — social and political separatism, massive public debt and unemployment — increasingly resemble those facing the European Union, Mr. De-

haene's tenacity and talent for compromise have made him the leading candidate to succeed Jacques Delors as president of the European Commission, the EU's executive body.

"Belgian politics are just like EU politics," a Belgian analyst said. "The obvious takes 15 years to do because it is so hard to get a consensus."

Although Mr. Dehaene is relatively unknown

compared with his main rivals, Prime Minister Rudi Lubbers of the Netherlands and Sir Leon Brittan of Britain, the EU's trade commissioner, "one has to say that getting some cohesion in the Belgian government, even in the short term, must say something about him," said Stanley Crossick, head of the Belmont European Policy Center.

Perhaps more important, Mr. Dehaene is credited with getting some cohesion back into

the Union itself during Belgium's EU presidency in the second half of 1993.

He resolved a two-year fight over the location of a dozen EU institutions, including a European central bank, and he presided over the acceptance of the Treaty on European Union, ending a yearlong debate, as well a reconciliation between France and its EU partners over world trade negotiations.

Those achievements, combined with some

dissatisfaction with the other candidates, have made him the favorite choice of leaders such as Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President François Mitterrand to succeed Mr. Delors at the end of this year. German and French sources say. Although apparently surprised when Bonn put his name in play, Mr. Dehaene "has let it be known to the powers that be that if asked, he

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Kiosk

Spying by U.S. Is Up, Yeltsin Says

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin accused American intelligence services of stepping up operations in Russia, and said Moscow would defend its right to take countermasures, the press agency Itar-Tass said.

According to the report, Mr. Yeltsin said outside forces had become "irritated" by Russia's increasingly independent foreign policy.

"U.S. intelligence is stepping up efforts to obtain agents in Russia," the agency quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying, "but U.S. special services do not think the Foreign Intelligence Service and their military colleagues have the right to do the same."

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Japan Stares at Stalemate

Hata to Take Office With Little Power

*By James Sterngold**New York Times Service*

TOKYO — A minority government unable to deal with the country's deep economic problems — something many Japanese have dreaded — became the likely reality Wednesday after two days of inconclusive political bickering.

Prime Minister-elect Tansu Hata has tried but failed to mend his party's rift with the Socialists, who quit the governing coalition Tuesday, depriving it of its majority in the Diet, or parliament. The Socialists were angered that more conservative parties in the coalition, including Mr. Hata's, had united to resist any law limit in the government's economic or security policies.

Mr. Hata, whom the parliament elected as prime minister Monday, before the Socialists quit, was to be formally appointed by Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace Thursday morning. He would be Japan's sixth prime minister in five years marked by corruption scandals and a far-reaching political realignment.

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Fifty Years After D-Day

On Friday, the International Herald Tribune begins a series of articles called "Fifty Years After D-Day: The Future of the American-European Relationship." The articles are about how the partners have become both closer and more divergent in the last half-century, and how their relationship, redefined and reinvigorated, can provide the energy and intelligence to prosperity and stability.

The first article, appearing in Friday's edition, will set the stage for the series. It will be written by Jim Hoagland, the Pulitzer Prize-winning columnist and associate editor of The Washington Post.

On Monday, and then in subsequent weeks until June 6, Europeans and Americans will be presenting often opposing views on such themes as security, economic restructuring, the impact of technology on governments' effectiveness, culture, race ethnic division and diversity.

The writers come from all areas. They include Zbigniew Brzezinski, Karl Otto Pohl, David Calleo, Francis Fukuyama, James Fallows, Frank Schirrmacher, Jonathan Eyal, Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Richard Grenier, Michael Stürmer and others.

The series will bring remarkable insight and analysis to the pages of the IHT.

Pamela Harriman Biography Focuses on Famous Men in Her Life

*By Martha Sherrill**Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — She fell for her first older, married man when she was just 17, and according to a new unauthorized biography of Pamela Harriman, the United States ambassador to France has enjoyed the company of many powerful partners since, each older and richer than the last, with one prominent exception.

The chapter headings of Christopher Ogden's "Life of the Party" are all named after men — "Fred, Bill and Jock," "Gianni," "Frank" — except for the last chapter ("Madame Ambassador"), which describes how, as supply of older and richer men ran out, Mrs. Harriman became increasingly serious about being serious, parlaying her formidable political skills and street smarts into a position of power within the Democratic Party, finding stability and a certain credibility all her own.

Mrs. Harriman, 74, has refused to comment on the book, which is partly based on 40 hours of taped interviews with

sheiks, young Pamela set out to have an exciting, glamorous life. She did not seek power of her own so much as a chance to live it.

"Until the last 10 years, her world was largely defined by the men she was with," Mr. Ogden said in an interview. "In addition to being a woman of substance and an ambassador doing well, Pamela is also widely known as the courtesan of the century. That's a part of her life, and it shouldn't take away from what she is doing."

Indeed, according to "Life of the Party," Pamela Dugay Churchill-Harriman lived a full and somewhat controversial life in the 1940s, '50s and '60s, receiving financial support from lovers, an alleged annual allowance of \$20,000 for many years from the then-married W. Averell Harriman, and an apartment in London from the Fiat scion Gianni Agnelli.



Russian investigators inspecting the body of Andrei Aizderdzis, a legislator who was the victim of a gangland-style killing.

For Black Journalists, It's the Story of a Lifetime

By Kenneth B. Noble
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — When National Public Radio refused to assign Phyllis Crockett to cover South Africa's first multirace elections, the 42-year-old black journalist took a leave of absence and paid her own way.

"I felt about this story so deeply that I knew I had to be here," said Ms. Crockett, who has reported from South Africa on four prior visits and is now a free-lancer. "As dear as I love NPR, this was a story I just could not miss."

For many black journalists, the elections are the story of a lifetime. So passionate have some felt about being here that they cajoled editors, lobbied publishers and, in extreme cases, offered to take vacation time and dig into their own pockets to cover a news event that has captured the world's attention.

The results are impressive. Although there are no exact figures, it seems that virtually every major American news organization has at least one black reporter here, and in cases have sent all-black news crews. Altogether, about 3,000 foreign cor-

respondents are here to cover the elections.

What many of these journalists say, and some of their employers seem to acknowledge tacitly, is that black reporters often bring a different insight to stories, like South Africa, that involve racial conflict.

Mary Ann French, a style reporter for The Washington Post, said black reporters often had more "interest and knowledge" about South Africa than their white colleagues. "We tend to have kept up with the history and politics here with more detail," she said.

Until recent years, this did not matter. The story of South Africa's black liberation struggle has been told mostly by white reporters, columnists and editors. As a result, Ms. Crockett and some other black reporters argue that the tone of the coverage has often been unbalanced.

Specifically, some black journalists complain that their white colleagues tend to focus their attention more on the plight of South Africa's relatively small white minority rather than on the concerns of the country's disenfranchised black majority. They also say that too much emphasis has been placed on violence.

"Many of the white reporters really don't feel comfortable going into some of the really black areas such as Soweto or East Rand," Ms. Crockett said.

She added that lifestyle was also a distinguishing factor. "It's a generalization, but I think it's pretty fair," she said. "If you took a survey of American reporters in Johannesburg, you will find that most of them live in and around Sandton, an upper-middle-class suburb, and in some ways it's like they're living out the colonial lifestyle."

Sunny Khalid, a Washington-based reporter for National Public Radio who is covering the election, agrees. "A lot of white reporters identify with Africans about as much as they identify with black Americans, which is not at all," he said.

Mr. Khalid added that white reporters "tend to socialize and identify with the white minority."

"Very rarely do you see them going out and doing stories in the rural areas, for example," he said.

Several black reporters cited a white reporter who works for a major American paper who studied Afrikaans in preparation for his tour here, rather than one of the indigenous black languages like Zulu

or Xhosa. "This reporter made a choice from the very beginning as to who was important in this country, and it obviously wasn't the Africans," one reporter said. Such judgments trouble many white and black journalists.

Jerelyn Eddings, the Atlanta bureau chief for U.S. News & World Report, who is one of the few blacks who has been based full-time in South Africa, said: "I know white reporters who have covered this story as well or better than I have. I think you can be a good reporter, dive into any story that you're committed to and you want to do a good job at, and it doesn't matter what color you are."

But Bill Kovach, a longtime reporter and editor who is now curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard University, says there is no question that black reporters approach South Africa from a different perspective.

"It's not to say that a good white journalist can't cover the story well," he said. "It's just that there will be an aspect missing because there's no way in hell that a white person can understand exactly what it means to be a black, anymore than a man understands exactly what it means to be a woman."

Japanese Seek Clues to Jet Crash as Toll Hits 262

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NAGOYA, Japan — Japanese authorities, after their first day of investigation, said Wednesday night that they had not figured out the cause of Tuesday night's fiery crash of a Taiwanese airliner that killed almost all of the 271 people on board.

"We don't know at all," Manabu Matsumoto, chief of aviation accident inspections for Japan's Transport Ministry, said at a news conference here. He said he could not say whether mechanical trouble or human error was at fault.

The China Airlines Airbus A-300, on a flight from Taipei to this industrial city in central Japan, crashed near the edge of the runway and burst into flames at 8:16 P.M. Tuesday. A minute earlier, the pilot had radiced the control tower that he intended to abort his landing and try again, although he offered no reason for his decision.

The death toll from the crash rose Wednesday to 262 when a passenger died in a hospital. There are nine survivors being treated at local hospitals. China Airlines said there were 256 passengers and 15 crew members, not 257 passengers and 14 crew, as reported Tuesday by Japanese authorities.

Nagoya Airport was closed most of the day as dozens of policemen and officials of the Transport Ministry scoured the wreckage of the

plane in search of clues to the accident.

While the evidence is not conclusive, marks on the ground and/or pieces of the plane indicate the plane might have hit the ground tail first, Mr. Matsumoto said. That would be consistent with the theory that the pilot was trying to pull back up into the sky.

While Mr. Matsumoto said the investigators had not ruled out any possibility, it seems likely the investigation will focus on two possible causes.

One is that the pilot might have tried to abort the landing too late. It is possible the engines stalled if the pilot tried to pull up too steeply. Mr. Matsumoto said that the pilot's decision to "go around" or try the landing again, seemed to have been made in enough time.

"With normal speed and normal altitude, you can go around from that point," he said.

Another obvious point of investigation is engine failure, since witnesses, including a flight controller, said they thought they saw both engines on fire. Mr. Matsumoto said the remains of the engines had not been checked yet. Although the plane is made by Airbus Industrie, a European consortium, the engines are made by Pratt & Whitney, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp. of Hartford, Connecticut.

Epidemics Feared as Bodies Pile Up in Rwanda

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Fierce fighting raged on Wednesday in Rwanda's capital, where piles of unburied bodies on the streets raised fears of an epidemic.

A United Nations spokesman,

Abdul Kabilia, speaking by telephone from the capital, Kigali, said there was intense fighting with heavy weapons and mortars near the UN headquarters and in the center of the capital.

Both the Hutu-run government army and the mostly Tutsi rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front ignored a UN appeal for a cease-fire. Unilateral cease-fires declared by both sides on Monday were broken almost immediately.

Mr. Kabilia said the United Nations was still receiving reports of ethnic massacres in government and militia-controlled areas in southern and eastern Rwanda.

Relief workers estimate that 100,000 people have died in the bloodbath that began shortly after the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in a plane crash on April 6.

"There are still a lot of bodies on the streets," Mr. Kabilia said. "The dogs are scavenging the corpses in the streets, and it is a very disturbing and horrifying sight."

He said the United Nations had notified relief agencies to prepare for the possibility of an epidemic

Thousands at Nixon Funeral

Reuters

YORBA LINDA, California — Millions of Americans observed a national day of mourning Wednesday for former President Richard Nixon, who was driven from office in disgrace but was being buried with the country's full honors.

Thousands of people waited in line through the night outside the Nixon Library and Birthplace in Yorba Linda for a chance to file past his flag-draped coffin before his burial Wednesday afternoon in an elaborate state funeral.

Early Wednesday, more than 30,000 people had already paid their respects in the flower-decked lobby of the presidential library not far from the place where Mr. Nixon was born 81 years ago and where he will have his final resting place next to his wife, Pat.

The body of the former president, who died Friday at a New York hospital after suffering a stroke, was to lie in state until only a few hours before his nationally televised funeral.

The ceremony was to be attended by President Bill Clinton, all four living former U.S. presidents and foreign dignitaries representing at least 55 countries.

Russia's Legislature In Full Cry After Killing of Deputy

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The murder of a member of Russia's parliament provoked an uproar in the legislature on Wednesday and heightened political tensions just ahead of expected May Day demonstrations.

Legislators spanning the ideological spectrum demanded the dismissal of President Boris N. Yeltsin's interior minister, a lieutenant general who heads the national police.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, summoned to testify in closed session, rejected the demand.

Other legislators said the killing meant that Mr. Yeltsin's cherished plan for all political factions to sign a "memorandum of national accord" on Thursday should be postponed.

Andrei Aizderdzis, 35, was shot in his home on the outskirts of Moscow on Tuesday evening. Deputies familiar with the crime said it bore the hallmarks of one of Moscow's increasingly common contract slayings.

This would be the first time a

politician has fallen victim to such a killing.

Before his election in December to the State Duma, the lower house of parliament, Mr. Aizderdzis worked as a private banker, a profession that has been particularly a target of organized crime here in the last year. Mr. Aizderdzis also published a local version of "Who's Who" that listed local kingpins of crime and who may have made him a special target, Interfax reported.

But in angry debate on Wednesday, many deputies insisted that Mr. Aizderdzis' murder was a political assassination.

"Judging from first reports, it is clear that this was a contract killing and, in our view, it was a political killing," said Vladimir Medvedev, head of the New Regional Policy faction to which Mr. Aizderdzis belonged.

Mr. Yeltsin quickly issued a statement expressing his "solidarity with the voices of protest among deputies."

"The assassination of the deputy was not only an encroachment on human life, it was against the institute of state power," Mr. Yeltsin said. "I have ordered that urgent measures be taken to discover the killer."

But Mr. Yeltsin also expressed the hope that Duma deputies would take the murder "as a warning against violence."

"Let us unite as we start looking for accord and calm for Russia and its people," he said.

The impeding May Day demonstrations by Mr. Yeltsin's hard-line nationalist and Communist opposition had already made Moscow jittery. Last year, the demonstrations turned violent, and they were followed in October by a full-scale uprising.

Seeking to calm tensions and assert his authority, Mr. Yeltsin had hoped that all major political parties, labor unions and public organizations would sign an accord Thursday forewarning violence. But several major parties, including the Communists and the Agrarians, had already said they would not sign.

Vladimir V. Zhirinovsky, an extreme nationalist who had supported the Yeltsin accord, said the signature should be postponed because of the murder. Mr. Zhirinovsky also demanded the dismissal of Interior Minister Viktor F. Yerin and, in a later statement, Mr. Yeltsin's entire cabinet.

Party May Oust Widow Of Brandt

Reuters

MAINTZ, Germany — The widow of Willy Brandt, the former German chancellor, may be expelled by the Social Democrats for allegedly damaging the party's image.

Party officials said Wednesday that a local chapter would decide by mid-May whether to expel Brigitte Seebacher-Brandt for clouding memories of Mr. Brandt, who served the party as father figure and elder statesman before his death in 1992 at age 78.

The officials said a party commission in the southwestern district of Neuwied was dealing with two requests to withdraw her membership.

The officials declined to say who had filed the expulsion request.

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt, a historian, was dubbed the "Black Widow" by the popular press early this year after a series of interviews and articles that cast her husband, a holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, as being moody and indecisive.

In the latest twist in a struggle between the party and Mr. Brandt's third wife over his legacy, she also alleged that a former top Social Democratic politician and Brandt's ally had been a KGB spy.

Her unproven espionage charges were separate from the case of Günther Guillaume, an aide whose exposure as a Communist spy prompted Mr. Brandt to resign as West German chancellor in 1974.

Mrs. Seebacher-Brandt's conservative views have repeatedly put her in conflict with the current generation of Social Democratic leaders, who see themselves as Mr. Brandt's left-leaning political heirs. She has also斗ed with the party over control of her husband's personal papers.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Says It May Halt Nuclear Tests

ALMA-ATA, Kazakhstan (Reuters) — Prime Minister Li Peng of China said Wednesday that Beijing might stop testing nuclear weapons by 1996.

"Our government is actively participating in negotiations to abolish nuclear testing by 1996," Mr. Li told journalists during a visit to Kazakhstan, a former Soviet republic that borders China.

Mr. Li's remark, which referred to China's participation in international negotiations for a global test ban, was clearly intended to deflect Kazakh criticism of its nuclear policy. In London, meanwhile, Patricia Lewis, director of the Verification Technology Information Center, said she believed the Chinese were hurrying to complete a series of tests before a global ban was signed.

Chirac Leads Balladur in French Poll

PARIS (Reuters) — The Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac has pulled ahead of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur as the person most likely to win next year's French presidential elections, according to an opinion poll released Wednesday.

The poll put Mr. Chirac ahead of the most likely Socialist contender, Michel Rocard, by 61 percent to 39 percent, and ahead of Mr. Balladur by 59 percent to 41 percent. The term of France's Socialist president, François Mitterrand, ends in May 1995.

It was the first time Mr. Balladur had fallen behind Mr. Chirac in an opinion poll since he became prime minister more than a year ago.

Kuwait Detains 17 Iraqi Boatmen

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Kuwait detained 17 Iraqis found in possession of 22 small wooden and fiberglass boats in the emirate's territorial waters on Tuesday, diplomats said on Wednesday.

The 17 were being held for questioning after their arrest by Kuwaiti coast guardsmen between Kuwait's Warba and Bubiyan islands, the diplomats said. What the 17 were doing there was not clear, but the area is frequently used by smugglers.

It was the first reported Iraqi incursion since November 1993 when hundreds of protesters twice crossed the land frontier to protest a United Nations demarcation of the boundary.

Peres to Meet With PLO in Cairo

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel will hold talks Thursday in Cairo with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization and will meet with the U.S. secretary of state, Warren M. Christopher, an Israeli cabinet minister said Wednesday.

Environment Minister Yossi Sarid called the meetings "a supreme effort to solve problems that have mostly been complicated ones, with the clear intention of changing for the first time the reality of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Mr. Sarid said Mr. Peres would meet with PLO officials after holding consultations Thursday morning with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on issues still outstanding in negotiations on Palestinian self-rule. He said Mr. Peres would meet in Cairo with Mr. Christopher, who is on a Middle East tour.

Solidarity Prolongs Protest Strikes

KATOWICE, Poland (Reuters) — The Solidarity union extended strikes in coal mines on Wednesday and announced plans for steel-mill walkouts as well to protest the economic policies of the government.

The union wants the government to drop newly proposed wage controls in the public sector and to speed up an industrial pact aimed at defining the role of workers in the privatization of state-owned enterprises.

But the government, which withdrew a plan to restructure the soft-coal industry in an effort to end the weeklong strike of lignite workers, said it was not going to bow to pressure again.

British Press Improves, Malaysia Says

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — A senior Malaysian official said Wednesday that the British press had stopped what his government considered unfair reports on Malaysia and that this could lead to an end of the ban on government contracts for British companies.

Malaysia imposed the ban early this year after British press reports alleged that some Malaysian politicians were demanding bribes for awarding contracts to British companies.

The official, Deputy Foreign Minister Abdullah Fadil bin Che Wan, said monitoring of the British press showed that unfair reports about Malaysia and its leaders had stopped and added that this is a good beginning. But he said: "It would be pointless if the government lifts the ban now, and then the same thing happens again. We have to give it some time."

Khmer Rouge Stepping Up Pressure

POIPET, Cambodia (Reuters) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas said Wednesday that they had been ordered to capture two western Cambodian towns within a month, as fighting between guerrillas and government troops stepped up.

"From now on we will dig in for every inch of territory we capture; no more hit-and-run until we get Sisophon," said a Khmer Rouge field commander who called himself Comrade Jia. He said senior officials

THE AMERICAS / UNSEATING THE 'BULLS'

Onetime House Upstart Maneuvers His Way to the Top

By Eric Pianin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As an upstart new House member in the early 1970s, Representative David R. Obey, Democrat of Wisconsin, raised eyebrows by talking back to the old "bulls" on the House Appropriations Committee who rarely brooked dissent and who ran the committee like a plantation.

When Representative John J. Rooney, Democrat of New York, hissed, "Sit down, you smart-assed young punk" as Mr. Obey rose to support a move to open committee hearings to the public, Mr. Obey started those in the room by firing back, "Kiss my fanny, you senile old SOB."

Bright, pugnacious and zealously committed to progressive Democratic ideals, Mr. Obey has evolved from bad boy of the committee to one of the most respected and skilled politicians in Congress.

Over the last 25 years, he has helped rewrite the ethical standards and campaign finance laws governing the House, brought relative peace to the once bitter foreign aid debate and honed the Democrats' economic and social message.

Now Mr. Obey, 55, has fulfilled a long-time dream by wresting control of the Appropriations Committee in an intraparty power struggle with a more senior committee Democrat, Representative Neal Smith of Iowa, who is 74.

Supporters touted Mr. Obey as the candidate of "activism and generational change," a theme that attracted support from more than three-quarters of the large Democrat freshman class.

Legislators said Mr. Obey's victory March 23 resulted from members' desire for more aggressive, reform-minded and politically sophisticated leadership for the tradition-bound and insular panel as well as for changes in spending policy to put even greater emphasis on President Bill Clinton's "investment" initiatives.

"Every new chairman puts his own specific stamp on a committee, and that can be expected in the case of someone as able and energetic as Mr. Obey," said the House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington.

Grand Jury Indicts Ames In Spy Case

By David Johnston
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury indicted Aldrich Hazen Ames on charges of spying for Moscow as the career CIA officer signed a plea agreement accepting life in prison without parole in return for leniency for his wife, according to people involved in the case.

Under the deal, Mr. Ames agreed to help the authorities assess the damage he caused, a lengthy process that began months ago. Those knowledgeable about the case said he was willing to accept the deal to obtain a lighter sentence for his wife, Rosario. She would then be able to be reunited sooner with their 5-year-old son, Paul, who is being cared for by relatives in Mrs. Ames' native Colombia.

The sealed indictment is to be disclosed at a hearing on Thursday, when the Ameses are expected to enter their guilty pleas.

The indictment accuses Mr. Ames, 52, of espionage and conspiracy to avoid paying income taxes in connection with failing to report any of the more than \$2.5 million that prosecutors have said Mr. Ames was paid during his 10-year career as a double agent.

Prosecutors are expected to accuse Mrs. Ames, 41, with a lesser espionage offense and an income tax charge that could bring a separate prison sentence of up to six years.

As part of the plea agreement signed Tuesday by the Ameses, government lawyers scheduled the hearing for Thursday morning before Judge Claude Hilton of U.S. District Court, lawyers in the case said.

They are expected to enter guilty pleas, and in a somewhat unusual procedure, Mr. Ames is expected to be sentenced immediately. Mrs. Ames is likely to be sentenced at a later date.

Kevorkian Takes Stand in His Trial

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Dr. Jack Kevorkian testified Wednesday that he had helped a gravely ill man commit suicide last year and defended his action as humane and compassionate.

"Nothing matters but the welfare of the patients, and it was his welfare that motivated my actions," Dr. Kevorkian said.

Dr. Kevorkian could face four years in prison if convicted of breaking Michigan's year-old law banning assisted suicide.

Dr. Kevorkian, 65, a retired pathologist, said he had wanted only to help end the suffering of Thomas Hyde when he hooked him up to a carbon monoxide canister in the back of his van and placed a plastic mask over his face.

Mr. Hyde, 30, suffered from the nerve disorder known as Lou Gehrig's disease that left him unable to walk, talk or feed himself.

IN MEMORIAM
We lost
DOMINIQUE BOZO
1 year ago.
The Georges Pompidou Center,
his colleagues and his friends
all have a special thought
for him today.
He will always be remembered.

Yet as he assumes control of the panel, after the recent death of the former chairman, William H. Natcher, Democrat of Kentucky, Mr. Obey is discovering that change will not come easily to the committee, one of the most powerful and far-reaching in Congress.

Mr. Obey has announced that he will replace the retiring chief clerk of the committee, a key staff position, with Scott Lilly, 47, executive director of the liberal Democratic Study Group and a longtime Hill staff member. But the new chairman appears reluctant to make any other significant changes soon, either in staffing or in the way the committee conducts business. Instead, he is concentrating on mending fences and demonstrating he can move this year's spending bills on time — the ultimate test of a chairman's effectiveness.

"Our mission has been fairly well defined by circumstances," Mr. Obey said in a recent interview. "We've been trying to dig out of the Reagan-era deficit and manage the downsizing of programs while freeing up a tiny bit for the president's programs, and I want to do that in the most collegial and bipartisan way."

Mr. Obey's leapfrog victory over Mr. Smith, a highly regarded but uninspiring veteran appropriator, bruised Mr. Smith's ego and generated hard feelings among many committee members who felt Democrats should have adhered to the seniority system in choosing Mr. Natcher's successor.

One challenge facing Mr. Obey is to find common ground with Representative John P. Murtha, Democrat of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Appropriations defense subcommittee, who spearheaded Mr. Smith's unsuccessful campaign. Mr. Murtha openly criticized Mr. Obey as an explosive personality whose partisan style was not well suited to the chairmanship.

"I didn't think we needed that style that tends to be disruptive," said Mr. Murtha, who favors preserving the status quo in the committee's operations. "He was the one saying he would make reforms. He was the one saying he would challenge the Republicans."

"We may have to get some flak jackets for those guys," a House Democratic aide said.



Representative Obey, left, with President Bill Clinton at a recent White House meeting.

Whitewater Inquiry Is Growing More Complex

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The call came through on FBI teletypes around the nation: Wanted — agents with accounting and white-collar experience for the Little Rock, Arkansas, office.

The request is the latest sign that as Robert B. Fiske Jr. enters his fourth month as the independent counsel investigating the finances of President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, he is concluding that the inquiry will take more time and be more complex than he originally thought.

Mr. Fiske never gave a specific deadline, but the initial view among his staff was that the work could be wrapped up this year. But investigators said this week that they now think the examination will stretch well into 1995.

The events covered by the inquiry started in the late 1970s and stretch through this year. It begins when the Clintons became involved with James and Susan McDougal in Whitewater Development Co., continues through the 1980s when Mr. McDougal's savings and loan, Madison Guaranty, teetered and failed, and extends into the circumstances surrounding investigations by the government into Madison last year. Investigators are also examining what the 1992 Clinton campaign knew of links between Whitewater and Madison.

Already, more than 25 FBI agents are working on the case in Little Rock, assisted by a bevy of other officials who have been transferring legal documents into a computer database.

Few, if any, of the subpoenaed officials had been interviewed by investigators before going into the

process of a witness before the proceeding, and be thoroughly familiar with the witness's account.

But there are also reasons not to interview witnesses but simply gather them directly into the grand jury room. The most common rationale for such a move is that it gives them less time to try to change their account or concoct a false one with other witnesses.

Witnesses and their lawyers have cited what they see as another shortcoming in Mr. Fiske's procedures. Several said that their subpoenas did not ask for any relevant documents, even though they have them and such requests are routine.

Mr. Fiske's office has a public and a private view of Mr. Fiske's investigation. Mr. Clinton has said several times that he views the investigation as a costly exercise that the omission might not be significant if it ultimately yields little new information. But some advisers also acknowledge that Mr. Fiske's examination, which is largely behind

closed doors, has at the least delayed public hearings and could wind up keeping Whitewater off the front pages for many months.

The White House says it is not troubled that Mr. Fiske's investigation appears to be taking more time than expected.

Investigators still expect Mr. Fiske's office to complete its investigation this summer of the discussions between White House and Treasury officials about Madison.

Mr. Fiske has already said that Congress could hold hearings this summer without affecting the investigation.

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POLITICAL NOTES

Plan to Cut Firms' Health-Care Burden

WASHINGTON — George J. Mitchell of Maine, the leader of the Senate's Democratic majority, laid out new options to reduce the amounts small businesses would have to pay to provide health insurance to their workers under a modified version of President Bill Clinton's health plan.

The opposition of small businesses to a proposed "employer mandate" requirement that businesses pay 80 percent of premiums for their workers is a major stumbling block to action on health care in both chambers.

At a closed-door luncheon with Democratic senators with some Clinton administration officials present, Mr. Mitchell said later, he outlined three new options to ease the burden on small businesses. He said no decisions were made.

The first was "a complete exemption" for companies with fewer than 10 employees from paying anything toward the premiums for their workers. It is the first time Senate Democratic leaders have looked at a total exemption for any group of employers. He gave no further details and did not release detailed analyses to the press.

But one source said that under this option, the average worker would pay the full premium for himself or herself provided it did not exceed 3.9 percent of income. The employer would have to pay nothing and the average family would pay \$600, with federal subsidies helping pay the rest. John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, has proposed a similar exemption for these small concerns.

A second option, Mr. Mitchell said, was to offer an additional subsidy to companies with 10 or fewer employees. Under this option, another source said, these concerns would be required to pay a premium for their workers, but it would not exceed \$300 a year for the smallest, lowest-wage companies, less than under the Clinton plan.

The third, he said, would split the premium 50-50 between worker and employer (instead of requiring the employer to pay 80 percent). This shifts about \$400 a year of the premium from the employer to the worker. (AP)

Rose Law Firm Sues to Bar Investigation

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas — Hillary Rodham Clinton's former law firm filed suit to block efforts by federal investigators to learn the names of every client of the firm since 1985. The lawsuit, filed by the Rose Law Firm, states that a subpoena obtained by the Resolution Trust Corp. on April 18 is "grossly overbroad," and complying would violate clients' privacy.

The firm is asking a U.S. judge in Little Rock for a permanent injunction to void the April 18 subpoena, the fifth served on the firm. The lawsuit also asks that it be declared illegal for the Resolution Trust Corp.'s inspector general to go beyond a previous investigation of potential conflicts of interest involving Rose's work for the corporation and prohibit the inspector general from enforcing any subpoena previously served on Rose. The Resolution Trust Corp. is the agency charged with settling the wave of savings and loan failures of recent years.

Boren Is Quitting Senate for Academia

WASHINGTON — Senator David L. Boren said Wednesday he was resigning from the Senate to become president of the University of Oklahoma.

"I have come to believe that while the national government has an important role to play, the revitalization of our country will come from the grassroots," said the Oklahoma Democrat. Mr. Boren, 53, will step down at the end of this Congress. (Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Raymond Flynn, the former mayor of Boston who is now ambassador to the Vatican: "I will not be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts in 1994." (AP)

Away From Politics

- Six men accused of plotting to ship 2,900 bomb detonators cross-country on a Greyhound bus then send them to the Irish Republican Army, were acquitted by a federal jury in Tucson, Arizona.
- Discrimination against civilian employees for their "sexual orientation" has been banned by the U.S. Coast Guard, the first military service to adopt such a policy. It was announced by the Coast Guard commandant, Thomas F. Fisher.
- A tornado ripped through West Lafayette, Indiana, demolishing a mobile home park, a venetian-blind factory and two gasoline stations. At least two people were killed and 51 others were injured.

AP, NYT

Bias at Issue in D.C. Jury Deadlock

Black Suspect to Receive 2d Trial in Killing of White

By Paul Duggan
and Cindy Loos
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The trial of a Washington man accused of fatally shooting a Senate aide near Capitol Hill ended with a deadlocked jury after one juror, favoring an acquittal, held out against 11 others in a week of deliberation made tense by a complaint of racial bias.

Edward Ellsworth Evans, 21, accused of first-degree murder in the slaying of Samuel T. (Tom) Barnes, who was white, allegedly approached Mr. Barnes on a street corner two years ago and shot him without provocation. Two self-described friends of Mr. Evans' testified that they saw the killing. One said Mr. Evans, who is black, had

spoken moments earlier of wanting to shoot a white man.

The killing of the Senate aide, who had moved to Washington from Alabama in 1990, gained national attention. An outraged Congress forced the District of Columbia to hold a referendum in November 1992 on reinstating the death penalty for murderers, a proposal that was overwhelmingly rejected by District voters.

For seven days, jurors said, one member of their panel, Velma E. McNeil, a black woman, held out for the acquittal of Mr. Evans. They said she cited inconsistencies in the two witnesses' stories. At one point in the trial, the jury foreman, Robert P. Ilchik, who is white, sent a note to the judge, accusing an unidentified fellow juror of bias.

Mr. Ilchik, 40, an earth sciences

researcher, said in his note last Thursday that "one juror" had declared that she could not give credence to the prosecution's evidence or witnesses because she believed the judicial system was unfair to black defendants.

Miss McNeil, 31, an administrative assistant who lives near Capitol Hill, acknowledged after the mistrial Tuesday that she was the juror referred to in the note, but she said her vote in the jury room was not racially motivated.

"Everybody hated me," she said after a mistrial was declared in the D.C. Superior Court case. The note that Mr. Ilchik sent was directed at her, she said, because "he couldn't understand why I was the only one holding out, because me and him were really at each other's throats the whole time."

"For generations Afrikaaners ruled this country; they now have to face up to the fact they will have no choice but to share privileges in a new South Africa."

Peter Arnett
CNN Correspondent
Johannesburg

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

A Naval Presence in Asia

Even as defense budgets shrink around most of the globe, a naval arms race is under way in Asia. Many navies in the region are buying newer and better-armed ships, though none have yet acquired formidable fleets capable of attacking other nations far from their shores.

Washington needs to maintain a U.S. naval presence in the region. That will help ease the security concerns of allies like Japan and South Korea. It will also relieve the pressure on them, and in turn on their neighbors, to accelerate their naval buildups.

But the Pentagon is going too far. It makes sense to keep an aircraft carrier group based in Japan, in good position to make its presence felt. The U.S. Navy, however, wants to keep another carrier in the Indian Ocean, as it has for a while. That is a needless expense given the limited nature of the mission. That mission can be accomplished more cheaply by using other ships instead.

A number of nations in the Asia-Pacific area are buying more modern ships. Some, like Japan, China and India, have sizable fleets. Others, like Indonesia, Taiwan and Australia, have smaller navies and most of their ships are also relatively small — destroyers, frigates, corvettes and other fast, well-armed but short-range craft that can be used to defend exposed coasts or to patrol and police coastal waters.

The most capable of the small navies, along with land-based aircraft, armed with missiles, can keep more powerful navies from launching close-in attacks. But they are limited in their geographic reach, lacking aircraft carriers, cruisers, attack submarines and large amphibious vessels needed to project force on the high seas or to launch offensive operations against targets on land.

Japan's navy, while growing larger, remains defensive without long-range bombers or ships. China's fleet, while it outnumbers Japan's, sur-

prisingly lacks the ability to project its power into distant places, and the evidence is not convincing that it intends to acquire such capability.

India's navy comes perhaps the closest to having a long reach, but its two aging aircraft carriers cannot accommodate landings of fighter planes, just helicopters and Harrier jets.

To keep their competition in check, Washington is right to encourage a security dialogue among all regional actors. And by keeping a carrier based in Japan and a patrolling presence elsewhere, the United States can calm regional rivalries and insecurities, reducing the need for navies to grow.

But Pentagon admirals have turned the case for naval presence into a dubious and wasteful claim to keep 12 carriers in all, when 10 or fewer would suffice, and to construct a new carrier. Despite their imposing look, carrier battle groups do not deliver enormous offensive punch. Because carriers are vulnerable to predators like cruise missiles and torpedoes, most of the aircraft aboard the carrier and all its companion ships — typically six cruisers and destroyers and two submarines — primarily protect the carrier rather than project power.

Delivering a carrier's bang takes a lot of bucks — about \$4.6 billion to buy the new carrier the navy wants and \$14 billion more for its complement of ships and aircraft. Operating a carrier battle group costs an additional \$900 million a year. By the navy's rule of thumb, moreover, it takes at least four carriers to keep one on station — one in transit, one on home leave and one in repair.

A battle group centered on an amphibious assault ship with helicopters and Harrier jets on board could flex U.S. muscles at much less cost. So would other groups of surface ships armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles. Keeping a naval presence in the Pacific is no reason to buy more carrier battle groups than the navy needs.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Stick With the Salvadorans

In the second round of El Salvador's first democratic elections in modern times, the United Nations and other observers prodded the government into easing some of the snags that had cut into the left's vote in the first round. The results were pretty good for a country that just a few years ago was being torn apart by a vicious, foreign-backed civil war.

Never a majority, the left (including the old guerrillas) got too few votes to elect its presidential candidate, the democrat Rubén Zamora — which would have convulsed the country, anyway. But the left did get enough votes to make itself the legitimate institutional opposition in the legislature — an outcome validating its abandonment of armed struggle.

The rightist ARENA went into the elections under President Alfredo Cristiani as the party that had ended the war and started to revive an economy in ruins. Its record of peace and progress, not its manipulations, accounted for its 2-to-1 margin and its democratic confirmation in power. Its leader, Armando Calderón Sol, is a former San Salvador mayor in a hard country to set himself off from ARENA's death-squad origins. Call his

—THE WASHINGTON POST

On 'Breast-Saving Surgery'

When the unnerving news was reported last month that research fraud had been detected in a major 1985 study of breast cancer surgeries, scientific authorities hurried to assure women that the main conclusion of the study was still reliable. It is considerably more helpful to learn now that an independent study has just been published reaching the same conclusion. It is part of an ironic benefit of the uproar over the fraud discovery: an outpouring of new information and publicity from doctors reiterating the solidity of the hunchworky data, part of an enormous increase in the visibility of discussions of breast cancer and its treatment.

The original study's conclusion — one that was inextricably linked to the tremendous improvement and humanization of breast cancer treatment in the past decade — was that partial or "lumpectomy" surgery, followed by radiation therapy, leads to five-year survival rates just as high as, or higher than, removal of the whole breast. The new study, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, is by a University of California-Irvine researcher and described as having been completed before but hurried to publication because of the fraud flap. It is not the only source of information: A revised version of the earlier study, minus the evidence drawn from the 15 percent of patients

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Mandela's Economic Task

Nelson Mandela will not inherit a healthy, well-run economy from South Africa's white community. The economy has been badly damaged by decades of mismanagement and is barely able to generate the growth needed for the country's difficult political transition.

The immediate economic task facing the new South African government will be to reassure the nation's middle-class whites and

the business community to slow the flight of capital and people and to encourage business investment.

To achieve political stability and reduce violence, Mr. Mandela must begin to meet black expectations. He needs money for black education, health, housing, sanitation, electricity, water and jobs. But this spending must be financed in a way that does not destroy investment and growth.

—The Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

South Africa: The Prognosis Is Surprisingly Good

By Craig Charney

J OHANNESBURG — Just before Nelson Mandela debated President Frederik de Klerk earlier this month, I asked one of Mr. Mandela's advisers, "Are you nervous?"

"Of course," he replied with a chuckle. "After all, he's only 40 points ahead!"

As South Africans vote in their first multiracial elections this week, the question is not who will win but what it will mean.

The African National Congress is a shoo-in — but will real democracy replace white minority rule?

Despite months of tension during the campaign, terrorism in recent

days and some disorganization during the vote, I think the answer is yes.

Rather than being propelled toward civil war by its cultural and ethnic diversity, South Africa has shown that it has the makings of a wobbly but workable, wheeling-and-dealing, pluralist democracy.

The grass-roots movements that fought apartheid have given birth to a new political balance.

Idiomatic contrasts between the main parties — the ANC and Mr. de Klerk's National Party — are less sharp than many outsiders realize.

The parties differ not on absolutes but on questions of more-or-less, and there are many signs that their constituencies are beginning to accept a common nationhood.

South Africa's experience may even offer a broader lesson to other new democracies. Political analysts usually suggest that a successful transition from authoritarian rule requires a peaceful electorate, combined with cozy back-room dealing by insiders. But perhaps the crucible of genuine democracy lies in conflict and diverse social movements.

The roots of the new political alignment go deeper. The intense local struggles against apartheid in the 1980s forged a common South African political identity, forcing fresh instances of political violence.

In the 1980s it was said in despair in the American policy debate that there was no democratic center to build up in El Salvador, only extremists of the left and right. Displaying a measure of bipartisanship notably lacking in respect to Nicaragua, the United States took a chance otherwise. The elections suggest it succeeded. The differences between the two big parties are relatively slight compared with the differences between those who would resolve political disputes democratically and those who would do so by force.

The multiple distractions of a great power are already blurring the American Cold War focus on El Salvador. Promised aid is way down. Sensing American disinterest, Salvadorean staffers, The United States ought to stick with the Salvadorans and help them get out of the economic pit the war dug.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Think Again: Bombing the Serbs Can Only Prolong the Agony

By Bernard E. Trainor

C AMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Although the Clinton-NATO ultimatum on Bosnia has led to a Serbian pullback from Gorazde, it has put compassion on a collision course with reality.

While the United States and Russia pledged Tuesday to strive for a diplomatic solution to the war, that solution must recognize the Serbs' supremacy on the battlefield.

Spreading the protective wing of NATO airpower over the Muslim enclaves has ended the slaughter at Gorazde, as it did at Sarajevo. But the move is strategically and militarily irrelevant.

A Serbian cease-fire will not change the fact that the Serbs, in a well-planned and executed strategy, have "cleansed" eastern Bosnia of their Muslim enemies. The Serbs drove the Muslims from their land and penned them in valley towns surrounded by Serbian-controlled mountains.

Gorazde and the other towns where the Muslim cluster are called "safe havens" but really are prisoner-of-war camps. Even though the Serbs have stopped shooting into them, the Muslims' plight has not changed.

The Muslims depend on humanitarian aid

delivered by UN forces. But to provide it, the poorly armed blue helmets must negotiate passage with the Serbs.

Even under air attacks, the Serbs can impede, even stop, substantial aid from reaching the "safe havens."

There is no need for the Serbs to capture the isolated towns. Sooner or later, the difficulty of sustaining the war will make it necessary to evacuate the Muslims to Muslim territory further west. The sooner this deal can be struck, the better. But air attacks will not help.

The Serbs are canny fighters. They can disperse and hide heavy weapons. Supply dumps and command posts can be hidden or located near churches, museums or civilian sites, which are off-limits to bombing.

The Serbs can also strike back. Anti-aircraft ambuses can be expected in the mountains, and aircraft will be shot down, as a British Harrier jet was.

And the harder the Serbs are hit from the air, the more they will have an incentive to retaliate against UN soldiers on the ground.

Despite President Bill Clinton's disclaimers, United Nations and NATO losses in the air and on the ground might well create an irresistible impulse to introduce ground combat forces. Western forces could end up in the very war they have sought to avoid.

Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher both indicated that air strikes are intended to inflict pain on the Serbs in order to bring them to their senses.

History tells us such thinking is a pipe dream. Since the advent of air power, bombing alone has only stiffened the resolve of a resolute enemy. No political objective has ever been achieved by air power alone.

Misapplication of force can be worse than no force at all. Not only is an air campaign likely to be ineffective, it is bound to raise the Muslims' hopes that NATO, the United Nations and the United States will join the fray in their behalf.

Having suffered and lost so much, they are unlikely to negotiate a settlement based on the status quo if they think the international community will enter the war on their side, especially if Mr. Clinton's proposal to lift the arms embargo comes to pass.

It is a certain prescription for a longer

and bloodier civil war. The Serbs have won that war. The best we can hope is to persuade them to settle for their gains and to press the Bosnians to accept their defeat. Allied energies should focus on that goal, not prolonging the agony through bombing.

The argument that the United Nations, NATO and United States lose credibility in proportion to the size of a Serbian victory is nonsense. The Gulf War is ample evidence of credibility when military action stands a chance of success. That is not the case in Bosnia.

The failure of a just peace is no defeat for the international community. It is the defeat of the notion that outside powers can pacify a bankrupt state festered with age-old animosities.

Not only is Mr. Clinton in danger of becoming the United States a party to a civil war, by drawing the sword on behalf of the Muslims he would make America morally responsible for the defense and well-being of a million people for a long time to come.

The writer, a retired U.S. Marine general, is director of national security programs at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

No Evidence That Europe Will Do Better on the Next 'Bosnia'

By William Pfaff

B ERLIN — Two years ago, the sign scrawled on a wall along "sniper alley" in Sarajevo was "Welcome to Hell." Now the graffiti says "Welcome to 21st Century Europe."

The course of the war in the former Yugoslavia crisis was due to the European Community members' inability to agree, which was chiefly the result of Germany and France's failure to agree. Had those two reached agreement, Europe might have found a policy.

Europe's inability to cope with the Yugoslav crisis was due to the European Union's community members' inability to agree, which was chiefly the result of Germany and France's failure to agree. Had those two reached agreement, Europe might have found a policy.

Its failure to do so may have been decisive. It is not inconceivable that "Europe" today is politically finished: that it was a response to postwar needs, but has now been fatally undermined by German reunification and

Europe of the last four decades. The Germans, on the other hand, believe that "Europe's" expansion eastward can give Germany the same security on its eastern borders it already has in the West. They want to be totally surrounded by the European Union and think that all of their neighbors then will be friendly and peaceful.

They are keenly conscious that as a nation they consistently have gotten into trouble in the East, and they think they can solve that problem by Westernizing the East. It is not a particularly realistic program.

In this situation, Washington's obsession with Moscow causes further damage. The Clinton administration's insistent assumption that it has to settle European problems by dealing with Moscow actually destabilizes

Eastern Europe, making the East Europeans think they are again in danger of subordination to Russia. It thereby feeds German anxieties and, by doing that, makes France anxious as well.

The French and Germans both insist that Europe must press on toward the Maastricht goals of monetary union and a common foreign and security policy. This recalls what the French call "suite en avant" — a rushing forward in order to keep from falling over. It is an attempt to forestall the return to nationalism policies that many fear may be Europe's real future.

Both the French and Germans are pretending that Europe today merely needs institutional progress. They want to believe that when a mechanism is set up to draft a common European foreign policy, such a policy will emerge. It will not. The German and French governments could have a common policy today if they agreed on what to do. The search for a mechanism is a way to avoid addressing the disagreement.

Enlarging the European Union cannot be combined with "deepening" it, which is what the Maastricht program is intended to do. Either

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Striking Miners

NEWS — Grave trouble was threatened in Illinois last night [April 26] owing to the march of 4,000 striking miners on Tolosa with the object of stopping all work by non-union men. Governor Altgeld ordered out several companies of militia and went himself to Tolosa, where he harangued the strikers, beseeching them not to disgrace the State by disturbing the public peace. His speech and the reported approach of troops had a good effect and the miners dispersed. Subsequently in the interests of peace the mine owners closed the pits.

1944: Britain Prepares

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Approximately 50,000 persons in the British Isles were isolated from the outside world at midnight last night [April 27] when all normal travel to points abroad ceased under one of the most drastic anti-spy decrees ever promulgated. From now on until the time when Allied invasion forces have established their positions in western Europe no one may leave this country except on specially approved war business.

A Welcome Reversal on Biodiversity

By Jessica Mathews

NEW YORK — Two years ago, the Bush administration needed a symbol of its disdain for the Rio environmental summit. Having been forced by public opinion to swallow the global climate treaty, President George Bush and Vice President Dan Quayle, whose Council on Competitiveness was searching for ways to prove its anti-environmental prowess, seized on the biodiversity treaty as something they could safely oppose.

Through a highly selective reading of the treaty, the administration convinced itself that the pact would destroy protection of intellectual property, force mandated technology transfers and seriously undermine American industry. Ignoring the provisions that protected American interests, the administration banned business's uncertainty about the treaty into active hostility.

Today, the affected industries — drug, seed and biotechnology companies — are urging the Senate to quickly ratify the same agreement. What has changed in the interim is administrations — notably, in this case, vice presidents. Conclusion of the GATT Uruguay Round with satisfactory intellectual property provisions has also helped.

Meanwhile, though, species have

been rapidly disappearing. On current performance, an estimated 10 percent to 25 percent of the planet's biological inheritance will be gone in 25 years, largely from the developing countries where most species live. Quite apart from aesthetic value, investments in conservation are still only a tiny fraction of the commercial value of what is being lost.

For example, genetic diversity supplies \$1 billion per year to American agricultural production through genes that confer pest and disease resistance and adaptability to climate and soil variation. Spending to preserve that diversity is 1 percent of that amount. Similarly, less than \$1 million is spent annually to maintain an international genetic bank for rice, though the value of new varieties to India's production alone is \$50 million per year.

From aspirin to taxol, 25 percent of all drugs are derived from plants. Antibiotics, the foundation of modern medicine, come from microorganisms. Yet with one or two notable exceptions, the pharmaceutical industry has spent nothing to buy or conserve its raw materials.

The biodiversity treaty makes

one enormous contribution to reversing this situation. Whereas before, genetic resources were considered the common heritage of mankind, the treaty establishes countries' sovereign rights to the species they harbor. Countries must provide access to their resources, but they may regulate that access, and they will receive benefits in the form of royalties or technology for species that prove valuable.

The treaty's trade-offs now seem fair and necessary to preserving a valuable resource, yet only three years ago developed countries were insisting on free access to wild

OPINION

Is 'Nixonian Realism' Really Wanted?

By E. J. Dionne

WASHINGTON — What would Richard Nixon have done about Bosnia? That question, asked directly or indirectly, ricocheted across the Sunday talk shows last weekend. It carried an implicit criticism of President Bill Clinton — it has been hard to find a commentary on his foreign policy recently that did not include the word "reckless" — and demonstrated the success of Mr. Nixon's 20-year effort to transform himself from Watergate villain into foreign policy prophet.

There were two things wrong with the question. It implied, first,

Americans mistrust realists like Richard Nixon and yet long to put them in charge.

that a president who succeeds at foreign policy is something like a master chef who knows exactly when to turn up the heat and when to turn it down, which ingredients to use, and in what amounts. This casts the handling of foreign policy as mostly a matter of technique and skill, when what really matters are intellectual and moral choices about underlying assumptions and long-term goals. You cannot get anywhere in foreign policy unless you know where you are going.

Mr. Nixon did, and that's the other thing wrong with the Bosnia question: It implies that if Mr. Nixon had been handling the Bosnia account, he would have come up with a policy pleasing to everyone. This forgets that the Nixon approach to foreign policy was immensely controversial because it was firmly rooted in a controversial world view. Mr. Nixon was the quintessential foreign policy realist. Cool judgments about what constituted America's immediate and long-term interests — as well as his own — guided everything he did. As Henry Kissinger put it delicately on ABC television, Mr. Nixon was "tactically extremely flexible" and not given to "abstract proclamations."

Realism, an honorable foreign policy approach, is unpopular among Americans because its skepticism about the possibility of morality in the international arena goes against our national self-image. The United States thinks of

itself as an ethical power willing to stand for something in the world.

Almost all the news reports on Mr. Nixon's death included footage of demonstrators against the Vietnam War who regarded his refusal to end that conflict quickly as immoral. Far less noted were the views of conservative Republicans and Cold War Democrats who followed the lead of the late Henry Jackson. They, too, found Mr. Nixon's approach immoral — or, at best, amoral — even though they disliked the anti-war people as much as Mr. Nixon did. The conservative Republicans and Jackson-Democrats alike saw Mr. Nixon's détente policies toward the Soviet Union as a dangerous accommodation to a fundamentally evil enemy. And many Republicans saw his China policy as selling out to a dreadful regime.

By making such a diverse set of enemies, Mr. Nixon handed the Democrats an opportunity to "moralize" American foreign policy in a way that could unite critics of the Nixon-Kissinger approach which Gerald Ford continued. Jimmy Carter came up with the answer in his emphasis on human rights. To the left, Mr. Carter spoke about the importance of imposing tough standards of decency on rightist regimes the United States had supported in the past. To the right, Mr. Carter argued that his dealings with the Soviet Union and China would link issues such as arms control with progress on human rights.

This worked for one election, but fell apart in practice, because the two wings of the human rights coalition had irreconcilable differences. Mr. Carter gave morality a bad name, much as Mr. Nixon gave a bad name. Ronald Reagan picked up the pieces with a new mix: He sounded like a Nixonian realist when compared with Mr. Carter, but came off as a bold moralist, especially toward the "Evil Empire," when compared with Mr. Nixon.

But Mr. Carter's human rights policy, which contributed mightily to Mr. Reagan's subsequent successes, offers an instructive commentary on the limits of Nixonian realism. After the Vietnam War, the United States lost a large share of its moral authority in the world. Nixonian realism's fatal flaw was its failure to recognize that the United States' position in the world

Nixon) in charge. We claim to love practical men and women who make "tough" decisions, avoid namby-pamby moralism, take the cool, long view. That, Mr. Nixon certainly did. Yet at heart, Americans doubt that realism is enough, and are often appalled at its results — whether in Vietnam, on human rights or, in Mr. Nixon's case, in dealing with domestic adversaries as if they were foreign enemies.

As it turns out, Mr. Nixon's view on Bosnia — reflected in excerpts from his last book, "Beyond Peace" — was highly congenial for those who see a human rights issue at stake in the carnage against the Muslims. Mr. Nixon wrote that he would long ago have lifted the arms embargo against "the victims of Serbian aggression" and sharply criticized the United States for failing to lead. Mr. Nixon, a learner until the end, casts his call for an expansive American world role in terms that will appeal to those who criticized the foreign policy of his administration in moral terms. Yet it should be remembered that Mr. Nixon spent his whole life arguing that realism, in both domestic politics and foreign policy, was the one reliable guide to action.

That is why America has had so much trouble making peace with Richard Nixon. We Americans mistrust realists (like Mr. Nixon) and yet long to put realists (like Mr. Carter) in charge.

The Washington Post.

Let All Who Resisted Come on the 6th of June

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — It seems that their feelings are hurt. The Americans, the Brits, the French — all their friends — are throwing a big party on June 6. But the Germans haven't been invited.

It will be the 50th anniversary of D-Day. There will be parachute drops and aerial

displays and veterans swarming over the beaches named Utah and Omaha.

President Bill Clinton is coming. So is Queen Elizabeth. So is President François Mitterrand. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl won't be there to commemorate the Allies' assault on Normandy. And frankly, he is feeling left out. So are some of his countrymen.

After all, the Germans were there for D-Day. Without the Germans there would not have been any D-Day at all. If there is to be some historic re-enactment, perhaps some of the old veterans could come out with their hands up. Just for an authentic touch.

But I am being sarcastic and the German government is being serious. Those who object to this closed party explain that they are now a part of democratic Europe, not a fascist enemy. They are asking for some sense of closure on the Nazi era. It is 50 years, after all, they say. Two generations have been born since then. And besides, one man said to a radio reporter, Germans too want to celebrate the day that began "their liberation from Adolf Hitler."

I am not one of those children of World War II veterans who refused to buy a Volkswagen or bristled at a German accent. I do

not believe the sins of the grandparents should be visited on the grandchildren.

But I am queasy at the notion of transforming a historic commemoration of what Dwight Eisenhower called "the Great Crusade" — a day that cost so many lives — into a government celebration of letting bygones be bygones.

What a pain history is at times. We can't live with it. We can't live without it. We are told that those who do not remember the past are doomed to repeat it. But those who can't forget may be doomed as well.

At times it seems to me that the practical need to burn the score cards, the old enemies lists and start fresh is essential. Otherwise we walk through life looking behind us, as if we were being stalked through a dark alley by old adversaries.

But at other times there is a compelling need to remember, to distinguish right from wrong, victim from assailant. To maintain our sense of justice and honor those who upheld it.

On any given day, these messages are in the news: stories about the power of memory and stories about the price of forgetting.

We read of murderous feuds between international Hatfields and McCoys. In Bosnia, people shoot each other in revenge for events that can be traced back 800 years. In the Middle East, Israelis and Palestinians kill each other now in the name of Israelis and Palestinians who killed each other then.

At the same time, all through Europe, there are young, ignorant neo-Nazis painting swastikas on walls. In America, a cult of "revisionism" denies that the Holocaust ever happened. In Japan, young students learn more about Hiroshima than Pearl Harbor. In Italy, a "post-fascist" leader calls Mussolini "the greatest statesman of the century."

I remember nine years ago when President Ronald Reagan visited Bitburg, and, side by side with Helmut Kohl, laid a wreath in a

cemetery where SS soldiers were buried. That gesture did not strike me as a moment of reconciliation but one of moral blindness.

The veterans landing at Normandy this June are senior citizens. The Holocaust survivors are mostly old people; their collective memory soon assigned to museums. The landing may indeed have begun the liberation of Germany from Hitler, but few Germans thought so in 1944.

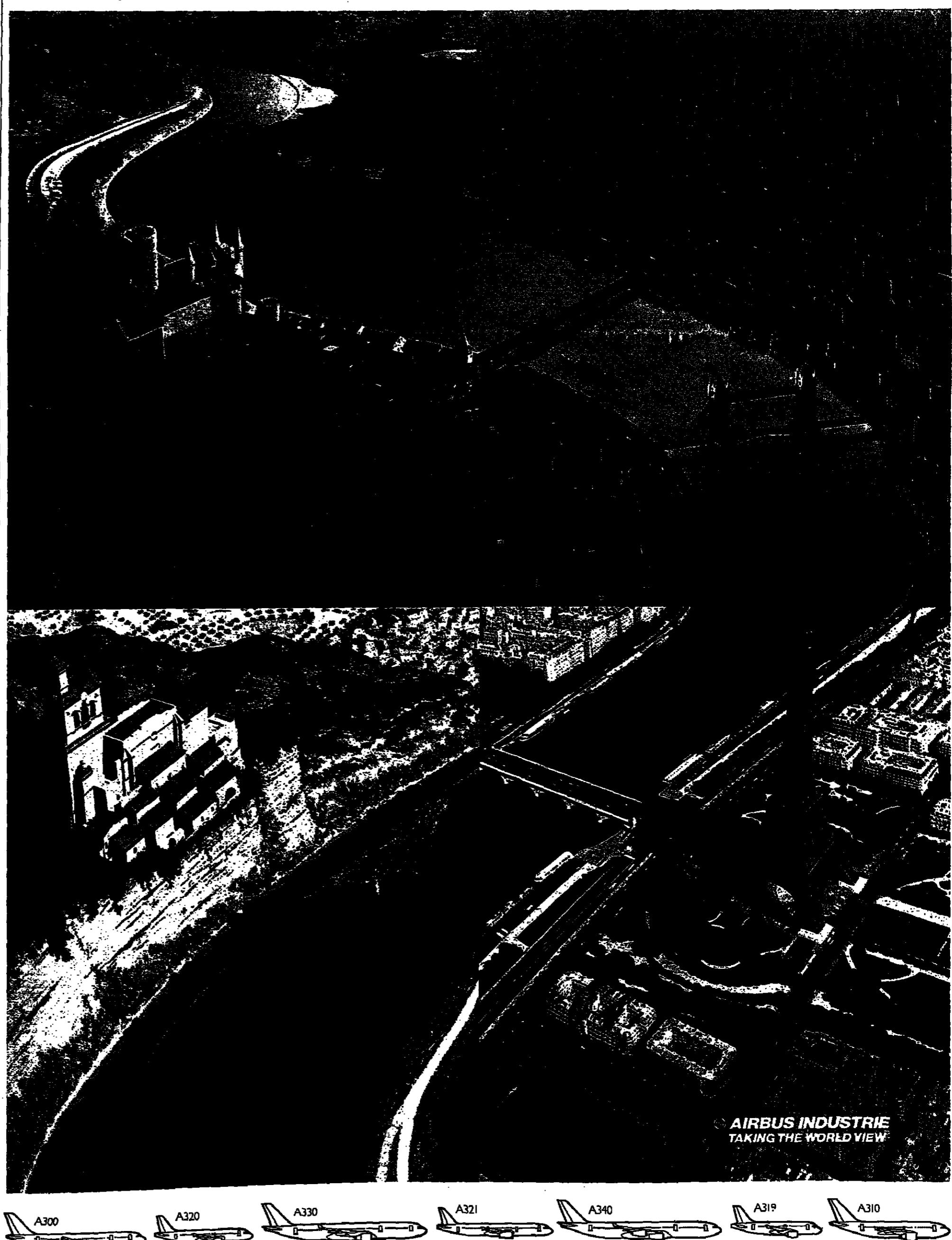
If I were planning this history party, would I invite Germans? Sure. I'd invite the resisters, the Schindlers, any survivors of the anti-Nazi underground.

To put it simply, the D-Day commemoration isn't about German-bashing. It isn't an insult. It isn't a time warp. It is a gathering for those who fought against tyranny. After 50 years, that is worth remembering.

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****D-Day and After**

Regarding "Invite Germans to Normandy, for Europe's Sake" (Opinion, April 23) by Dominique Moïsi and Karl Kaiser:

I was impressed, warmed and inspired by the thrust of the article: the historic reconciliation of our peoples. The end of enmity between the peoples of Western Europe is the most important event of recent history. It needs to be written over all the battlefields of our bloodied continent. The last thing we should be doing is excluding the Germans. We should reinforce the very positive changes in Germany, not harp on negative aspects of the past.

A major point of the article was the need to create positive action for the future. I do not think a battlefield is the proper site for a "festive gathering." But rededication to prevent future wars certainly is. Eastern Europe and the former Yugoslavia need our help.

The creation of a European Youth Action Group to help in ex-Yugoslavia would be one way of doing that. Good work is being done by such groups as Causes Communes (offering help between, for example, Belgian and ex-Yugoslav communities).

Many in ex-Yugoslavia believe the country was broken up to provide smaller client states for France, Germany, Britain, etc. We need to show we believe European solutions work best, and begin to re-create trust between individuals, peoples and regions so they can work practically together and counter nationalistic lies and propaganda.

DAVID J. H. PRICE
Brussels.

As a veteran of D-Day, I have no desire to see the June 6 ceremony turned into a family day with a Woodstock-type "love-in" of European Union partnership.

In 1945, with Allied troops, I also served in Germany. Our purpose was to wipe out all traces of the Nazi regime and lay the foundations for a democratic government, whether the Germans liked it or not.

June 6 is the commemoration of those who lived and died on the beaches and in the hedgerows, not a celebration of "building a Europe united by democracy."

THOMAS ROSENBERG,
Roussillon, France.

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ANTHONY MANTYKOWSKI,
New York.

The commemoration should not be turned into a political football to further the European cause.

JEBB CURELOP,
Paris.

A "reconciliation" ceremony is better left to the 50th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe, or of the end of World War II in the Pacific the year after.

ALFRED M. ROSSUM,
Paris.

The Commander, Too

Regarding "Battle Scars Remain but Little Has Changed" and "D-Day Events" (Leisure, April 23):

While the writers mentioned several of their compatriots, they gave no mention to the brilliant commander of the invasion forces.

How about some recognition for the man, born in Ireland like the Iron Duke, who led his multinational forces to a fine victory? I speak of General Sir Bernard Montgomery.

BRIAN MONTGOMERY,
Chavennay, France.

Memories of Myitkyina

In response to "In Burma's Far North, Reprise From Decades of War" (April 8):

This report, datedline Myitkyina, reminded me of the time I visited this charming town, 24 hours after our forces had captured it from the Japanese in September 1944. It was still smoking.

We were surveying how we could get an India-to-China pipeline into Myitkyina. We did it on boat and on foot, beating the Ledo Burma Road there by a couple of weeks.

It was quite a pipeline, starting in Calcutta, going to Northern India, across Burma and ending up 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of Kunming, China. We started construction in China in October 1944, finishing up in June 1945. We built river crossings over the Mekong and Salween, mighty rivers in deep gorges coming from Tibet. Our company, the 77th Engineers, in which I had the privilege of being operations officer, still has annual reunions but unfortunately the grim reaper is gradually winning out.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN,
Paris.

The Arms Bazaar

Regarding the opinion column "Cut International Funding of Third World Arms" (April 15) by Hobart Rowen:

Very few countries really need armed forces for the defense of their realms, yet the global arms bazaar continues unabated. It siphons off wealth desperately needed for the well-being of the people the arms are supposed to defend. It sidetracks large numbers of competent men and women from careers better suited to the needs of their countries, and in many places it keeps dictators in place.

The fundamental problem is that the very countries that fund the World Bank are those that need the armaments industry for the good of their own economies.

NORMAN SANDERS,
Drammen, Norway.

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Looks On
es to Sale
to Taiwan

After 18 Years, East Timor Still Resists

By William Branigin

Washington Post Service
DILLO, East Timor — Domingos Pereira, a 28-year-old political prisoner, began shouting in Portuguese as a group of visitors entered the prison courtyard.

"Long live East Timor!" he yelled in Portuguese as prison officials tried to hustle him away from two dozen visiting reporters. He and another political detainee, Alfonso Rangel, held their ground and managed to speak briefly, complaining of torture, before Indonesian authorities ended the impromptu interview.

"Ask the world not to forget the people of East Timor who have been suffering for 20 years!" Mr.

Rangel shouted as guards dragged him off.

The incident on April 15 at Beira Prison in this former Portuguese colony, which Indonesia seized in December 1975, came during a rare government-organized press tour aimed at showing economic progress in East Timor under Indonesian administration.

The visit also showed, however,

that 18 years after Jakarta formally annexed the eastern half of Timor Island many East Timorese still have not been assimilated into Indonesia and that "integration," as the government calls its takeover policy, has largely failed.

"Ask the world not to forget the people of East Timor who have been suffering for 20 years!" Mr.

Instead, a new generation born since the mid-1970s turmoil ap-

pears to reject Indonesian rule, al-

though it has known nothing else. Even supporters of integration are chafing under what they say is a continuing Indonesian military occupation in which the army has a hand in everything from adminis-

tration and development to an ex-

port monopoly for coffee, East Ti-

mor's only cash crop.

"We are victims of our suc-

cess," Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said in Jakarta. He said Indonesia had built more roads,

bridges, schools and clinics here than Portugal did during its entire

465 years of colonial rule. But the

program has also raised aspirations

and produced many more high

school graduates than there are

jobs for them.

This tiny, predominantly Roman

Catholic enclave of 800,000 people

feels like a chronic sore in the

world's largest Muslim country.

Indonesia is chairman of the

Nonaligned Movement and aspires

to Third World leadership. But the

annexation of East Timor has never

been recognized by the United Na-

tions, and it remains a perennial

human-rights issue because of a

history of abuses and massacres by

the Indonesian army.

Portugal abandoned the impov-

erished territory in 1975 when its

decolonization policy touched off a

civil war in East Timor. The leftist

party known as Fretilin emerged

victorious and proclaimed inde-

pendence on Nov. 28, 1975. Indo-

nesia, fearing a Marxist foothold in

its midst, promptly invaded East

Timor, formally annexing it in July

1976. The western half of the island

had long been Indonesian.

According to human-rights groups, more than 100,000 East Timorese, a sixth of the population, died during the takeover and a subsequent famine. Jakarta disputes that figure, saying the deaths totaled around 30,000.

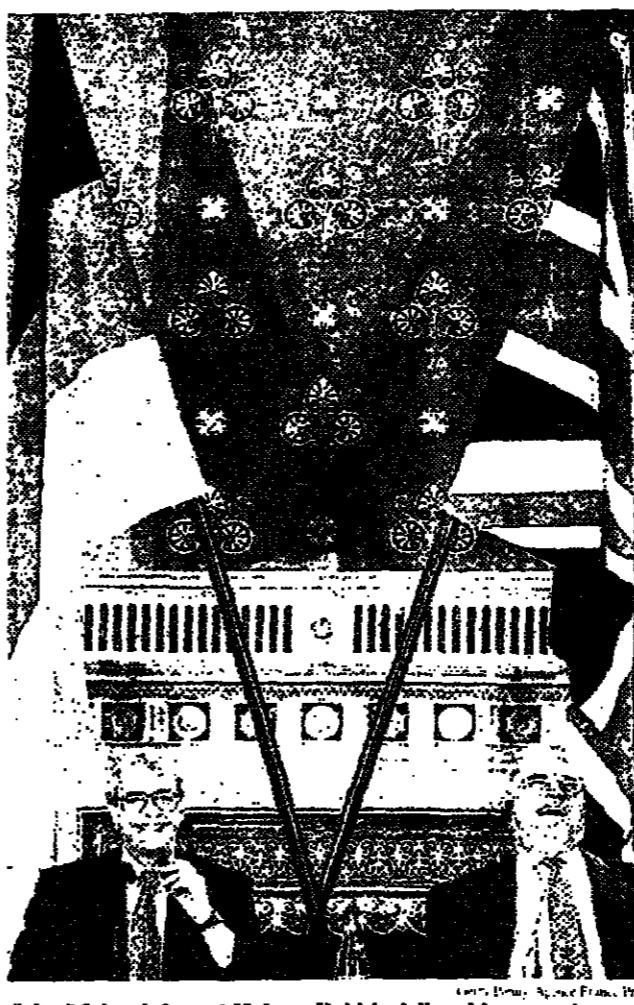
Although Indonesia says Fretilin murdered numerous opponents, human-rights groups blame most of the killings in East Timor on the army.

The United Nations has called for a referendum on self-determination in East Timor, but Indonesia insists that "integration" is irreversible. Jakarta's fear, diplomats say, is that independence here would set a dangerous precedent for the rest of the ethnically disparate archipelago.

"We will never do a referendum in East Timor," said Vernon Verdin, a government-appointed district chief. "A referendum will disturb the minds of the people."

According to the Indonesian military commander in East Timor, Colonel Johnny Lumintang, Fretilin now fields only about 200 guerrillas with 100 or so weapons among them. Encounters between soldiers and guerrillas average one a month, and only two soldiers have been killed since September 1993, he said. A village chief was reported killed by Fretilin in February.

"The problem is that this 200 is not the remnant but the nucleus," Colonel Lumintang said. "I think they will fight until they die."



John Major, left, and Helmut Kohl jovially talking questions at a news conference in London after U.K.-German talks Wednesday.

BRUSSELS: An EU Candidate

Continued from Page 1

would accept," Mr. Criswick said.

Prime Minister John Major of Britain would clearly prefer Sir Leon or Mr. Lubbers, who share his concern about the centralization of power in Brussels. But he would have a hard time opposing a determined French-German campaign on behalf of Mr. Dehaene, analysis says.

In addition, his reputation as a pragmatist who has allowed considerable powers to be handed down to Belgium's three regions — French-speaking Wallonia, Flemish-speaking Flanders and the bilingual Brussels area — could help make him acceptable to skeptics in Britain and elsewhere.

"He doesn't have an agenda of his own except for solving problems," said the Belgian analyst, who asked not to be identified.

Still, Mr. Dehaene's sudden ascendancy is a cause of some surprise at home. Support for each of the three parties in his coalition has tumbled, and the gruff prime minister whose face seems ready to burst the confines of his thick glasses is popular mainly with caricaturists.

Mr. Dehaene, 53, has always worked best out of the limelight. He climbed up the ranks of the Flemish Christian Democratic Party to become chief of cabinet to then-Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in 1979, then achieved the rare feat of entering the cabinet as minister of social affairs without holding a seat in the parliament.

After Mr. Martens lost the elec-

tion in November 1991 and four other potential leaders failed to form a government, Mr. Dehaene

showed his negotiating skills over 106 days of patching together a coalition of centrists and liberals.

He then concluded a 30-year-long Belgian constitutional debate by pushing through measures that transferred power over most policy areas other than defense, foreign policy and national finance to the regional governments of Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels.

"On many tricky problems, Dehaene has the will and the capability to reach an agreement and a compromise," a Belgian official said.

That ability has been so rare in Belgium recently that many say the government would be likely to fall if he left to take the EU job.

The Belgian official said, however, that Mr. Dehaene had created enemies with his brusqueness, particularly in the media.

Others say his compromises have tended to mask rather than solve problems. The government's budget and economic plan last year, for example, did little to reduce one of Europe's worst national debts.

Central Danube Reopens

The Associated Press
GABCICOVO, Slovakia — Shipping traffic resumed Wednesday on the busy Central Danube River after a six-week halt caused by the sinking of a Ukrainian tug and an unexplained explosion.

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Luxembourg	L. Fr.	14,000	36	7,700
Netherlands	Fl.	770	36	420
Norway	N.Kr.	3,500	36	1,900
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	35	26,000
Spain	Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500
- hand deliv. Madrid	S.Ptas.	55,000	34	27,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700
- hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,500	34	1,900
Switzerland	S.Fr.	610	34	335
Rest of Europe ex CEI	S	485	34	265
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CHG 1/4

Queen Zein of Jordan, 80, Mother of King, Is Buried

Continued from Page 1

lovers, along with a handful of bitter wives and unhappy stepchildren.

Mrs. Harriman emerges as a focused, ambitious woman, somebody who always runs with the crowd, and the most handsome, richest man wherever she goes. In London during the war, she consort with generals and diplomats. In Paris, she spent her days with poets, artists and jet-setting Mediterraneans.

In New York, married to the producer Leland Hayward, she became a part of the Broadway elite.

In Hollywood, she became involved with Frank Sinatra.

How did she do it? How did she attract all those fabulous guys?

"Focus," says Mr. Ogden. "To make that man, at that particular moment, think he's the greatest thing to happen since the convergence of the planets."

But Mrs. Harriman has also, he says, been greatly disappointed by men.

"Randolph was a disaster, hardly a pleasant experience," he says.

"He proposed to eight women in the two weeks before he asked Pamela; he strictly wanted to leave an heir before going off to war. At 21, she started an affair with Avril Harriman, but he left her. She picked up with Paley and Whitney

and the generals — she wasn't faithful to Harriman — and then picked up with Ed Murrow, who promised twice to leave his wife for her and never did

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Cut-Rate Moon Trip A Glimpse Into NASA's Future?

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — Outside the nondescript brick building on a street like many others, life was essentially terrestrial. People hurried in and out of a post office around the corner. A yellow school bus brought children home. Two little boys played in a yard, where a wash dried on the line.

Inside, in a small, darkened room, a few men and women sat at computer consoles and watched scenes from another world. One after another in rapid succession, pictures of the moon, gray vistas of lifeless plains and yawning craters, appeared on the wall screen.

The spacecraft Clementine was reporting home last week as it has since it went into lunar orbit in February, sending the first close-up pictures of the moon in more than two decades.

It is entirely in character for this modest mission of space exploration to be conducted in such ordinary circumstances, only a few red bricks away from the mundane. It is reminiscent, too, of the scrambling, makeshift early days of space flight before elaborate control rooms surrounded by acres of office buildings and design laboratories came into being to run billion-dollar missions sometimes taking a decade to get off the ground.

In many ways, in concept and execution, in its swaggering assault on business as usual, the \$80 million Clementine mission, a joint military-civilian venture, is a glimpse of the past perhaps, into the future.

Its success is forcing space officials and scientists to temper their ardor for the big and expensive and think seriously about how to maintain a vigorous program of exploration with smaller, simpler and less expensive spacecraft.

From a glass booth off the control room, Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Rustan of the air force, the program manager, looked at the latest lunar pictures with satisfaction. "It's working like a charm, and we were on time, on schedule and on budget," he said.

The 500-pound (226-kilogram) spacecraft, less than four feet (.12 meters) wide and slightly more than six feet long, was launched without fanfare on Jan. 25 and went into lunar orbit on Feb. 19.

The last time an American craft orbited the moon was in December 1972, when the Apollo 17 astronauts took the last walk on the lunar surface. The last Russian mission was in August 1976, when the unmanned Luna 24 landed on the moon, scooped up rock samples and returned them to earth.

Last Friday, Clementine's miniaturized cameras finished taking mapping pictures of the entire moon. Traveling around the moon at its

poles, coming as close as 250 miles to the surface, the spacecraft was able to photograph many regions seldom surveyed, and never in such detail. The spacecraft took recorded and then transmitted more than 5,000 pictures on each five-hour orbit.

In one of the more aesthetically appealing pictures, the planets Mercury, Venus and Saturn can be seen as tiny globes in a line across the darkness of space, with the brooding moon in the foreground.

Upstairs from the control room, Dr. Eugene M. Shoemaker, Clementine's chief scientist and a planetary geologist assigned to the project by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, pored over the mosaics of pictures of lunar craters. The cameras, operating in different wavelengths and with an assortment of filters, were revealing sedimentary layers in the crater walls, he said, showing that the crust is not nearly as vertically homogenous as had been thought.

"It's beautiful stuff," said Dr. Shoemaker, who had spent much of his career analyzing earlier photography from the Surveyor and Lunar Orbiter flights, unmanneled scouting expeditions that preceded the Apollo landings. "Basically, we will redo the geology of the moon."

Because one of the mission's scientific objectives is to prospect the mineral content of the moon, the spacecraft was given the name Clementine, after the miner's darling daughter in the old Gold Rush ballad.

Details of dark, deep craters at the polar regions were photographed for the first time. Several times the spacecraft transmitted special radio signals into the polar crater depths. The signals were deflected and received by antennas on earth. Analysis of the modified signals is under way to see if they reveal the presence of any ice at the lunar poles.

ON May 3, Clementine's rocket is to be fired to depart lunar orbit and head for a rendezvous at the end of August with a small asteroid, 1620 Geographos. On the way, the craft should be able to observe Jupiter as it is being struck by a cluster of cometary fragments in July. If fuel reserves remain high, said Dr. Donald M. Hornan, a scientist for the Naval Research Laboratory, which built the craft, Clementine could continue to another asteroid rendezvous in October 1995. After that, Clementine would be "lost and gone forever," another reason for its name.

But Clementine's influence on future space operations could be more enduring. The mission, Colonel Rustan said, "is demonstrating every day that the cheaper, faster, better approach can pay off when it is applied to a small, well-managed project."



Earth over north lunar pole, a composite photo taken by Clementine.

IN BRIEF

War on Parasitic Worms

WASHINGTON (WP) — The parasitic worms that infect about 500 million school-age children in developing countries, swelling bellies grotesquely and stunting physical and mental growth, are the target of a new campaign by international health officials. Instead of treating infected children individually with anti-worm drugs, workers plan to medicate entire school populations in hard-hit areas of Africa, Asia and South America. As a result, they hope not only to relieve suffering but to prevent the subtle but widespread damage to mental ability that is believed to result from worm infections.

"For most of these children, these few years of primary schooling are all the formal education they will get. If their mental abilities are hampered, they can't take full advantage," said D.A.P. Bundy, an Oxford University epidemiologist who runs the new program, called Partnership for Child Development.

The program is supported by the World

Health Organization, the United Nations Development Program and three American foundations.

Human Antibodies and Mice

LONDON (Reuters) — American researchers report they have engineered mice that can grow antibodies identical to those in humans. The antibodies could be used against diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis and to help organ transplant patients, the researchers said.

In a report in the science journal *Nature* the scientists, working at California genetics company GenPharm International, said the antibodies could be targeted against specific human antigens — foreign substances that usually trigger an immune response.

"We feel this is a . . . significant breakthrough," said Dr. Robert Kay, one of the authors of the report. He said mice were perfect for the technique because they have already been

genetically altered in many other experiments. He said it would be unethical to try the method on humans.

Another Plus for Estrogen

CHICAGO (AP) — Estrogen counters the bone thinning associated with high-dose thyroid hormone therapy in women over 50, researchers report in The Journal of the American Medical Association. Smaller studies previously reported the link between thyroid hormone therapy and bone thinning, which puts women at greater risk of fractures. Dr. Diane L. Schneider of the University of California-San Diego directed the research team.

This study of nearly 1,000 women is the first to find that women who took both estrogen and thyroid hormones had bones as healthy as if they had never received thyroid hormones, said Dr. David S. Cooper, director of endocrinology at Sinai Hospital of Baltimore and co-director of the Thyroid Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

They called me Pierre Le Gourmand, and very early on they said I was bound to be a chef one day!

When Franey turned 14, a wine merchant uncle arranged an apprenticeship with Franeys with one of his Paris customers, the owner of a small brasserie. For a year Franey worked six days a week without pay, scraping vegetables, trussing poultry, clarifying stock for consomme, sieving fish for mousse de poisson and scrubbing stoves.

Franey moved on to Restaurant Drouant. The kitchen was arranged in the classic manner. The head chef supervised sous-chefs, who turn supervised various stations: sauce, roasting, fish, vegetables.

During his three years with Drouant, Franey made the rounds of all the stations.

In 1939, Monsieur Drouant mustered a team to cook at the French Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. Franey was among those chosen. Henri Soule, another Drouant employee, served as the French Pavilion's maitre d'. During the fair's two summers at Flushing Meadows, writes Franey, thousands of Americans were exposed to French haute cuisine. In 1941 after the fair closed, Soule moved most of his staff, including Franey, to Manhattan and opened Le Pavillon. By the early 1950s Franey was Le Pavillon's executive chef.

Judith Moore, an editor and writer for the San Diego Reader, wrote this for The Washington Post.

minously, in 1960. (Franey doesn't directly explain the split; it seems to have been a clash of high-stringing artists.) Franey writes, "I never spoke with Soule after we broke up, which caused me great pain." He recalls that, shortly before Soule's death in 1966, they saw each other on Fifth Avenue. "Mr. Soule!" Franey shouted repeatedly. Soule kept his eyes fixed on the sidewalk. Franey walked alongside his old friend for a block, demanding, "Mr. Soule, look at me! Look at me!" Soule did not respond.

In 1959, the New York Times restaurant reviewer Craig Claiborne and Franey became friends. Franey, by then a Howard Johnson's vice president, became "a sort of silent partner in [Claiborne's] restaurant reviewing," and the two men cooked together to prepare dishes for Claiborne's stories. By the late 1970s Franey and Claiborne's friendship ended.

Once Franey partied with Soule and Claiborne, his memoir rapidly winds down. One can turn then to Franey's recipes, for the bliss of reading about his mother's way with coq au vin or about Bread and Butter Pudding Pavilion, the favorite, Franey confides, of the Duchess of Windsor.

In the replay East opened one diamond, no club, and South was shut out of the bidding. West led the heart eight to

ten. West now threw the heart deuce.

Since it was clear that he had a wide choice of hearts to play, East read the message correctly: West's strength was mainly in spades, but he was not totally allergic to the club suit. South, in some difficulty, now led the spade ten, covered by the queen, king and ace.

East entered a spade, and West won with the jack and gave his partner a heart ruff. The obvious play was to cash a club winner, inuring down one but Zia thought back to the deuce of hearts. He therefore undercut his club honors, allowing Rosenberg to win the jack and return another heart. Zia was able to overruff the dummy, for down two and a score of 200.

In the replay East opened one diamond, no club, and South was shut out of the bidding. West led the heart eight to

played in two hearts, making 170, and the Zia-Rosenberg team eventually won the match by one imp.

WEST ♠ Q.J. ♦ 10 8 7 5 3 2 ♣ 9 4 ♠ Q 9 4 3 ♦ 9 7 5 ♠ SOUTH ♠ A 10 8 5 ♦ A 9 4 ♠ A 10 7 5 2 ♣ 6

EAST (D) ♠ K 8 2 ♦ K 7 6 ♠ K 5 6 ♦ 10 8 4 2

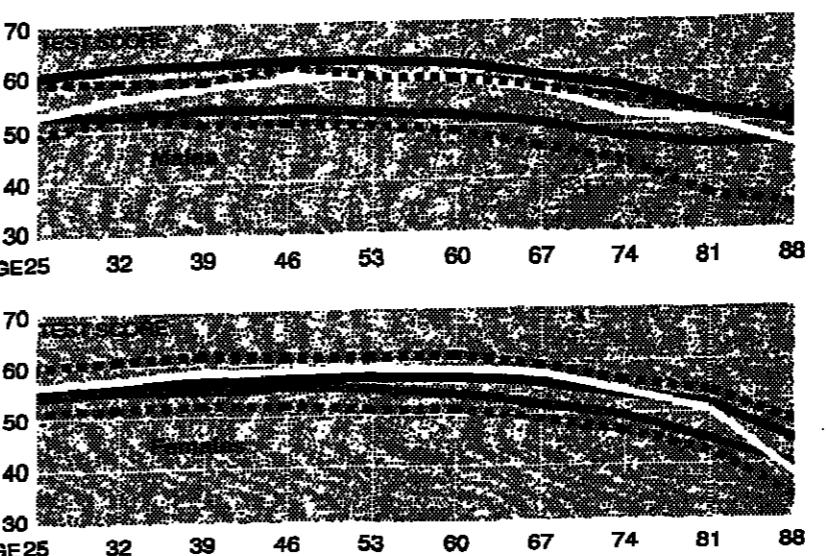
North and South were vulnerable.

THE BIDDING: East 6 Dbl. South 2 West 2 N.T. North Pass Pass 3 0 Pass 4 0 Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart eight.

What the Mind Loses as It Ages

Different mental capacities decline at varying rates as people age, a 35-year study of 5,000 men and women found. The study also found that people who are more mentally active have slower rates of decline.



The mental abilities tracked here as standardized test scores are:

Spatial orientation
For example, being able to tell from a map when to turn left or right when you get to a highway.

Inductive reasoning
Finding the guiding rules of thumb to make a decision, like where a given number goes on an income tax form, or what the best bus to take is from reading a timetable.

Verbal meaning
Understanding what a word or sentence means.

Word fluency How readily you can think of a word and how many you have in your vocabulary.

Number skill The ability to use numbers in simple arithmetic, like addition or division.

The New York Times

New Theories on Memory Loss

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — She was 69, and still active as a professor at Harvard University. But, she told a research team there, she had begun to find it hard to recall the names of newer faculty members, and not long ago forgot her classroom number when asking for a slide projector to be set up.

She had one question for the research team, assembled to study the normal course of mental aging: "Am I losing it?"

That question is the principal focus of a new wave of scientific inquiry on the decline in mental ability with age. The findings are challenging some basic assumptions, like the belief that such decline is a natural part of the aging process, irrespective of general health.

From 20 to 30 percent of people in their 80s who volunteer for cognitive testing perform as well as volunteers in their 30s and 40s, who are presumably in their mental prime.

The sharpest declines are seen in basic mathematics. By their late 80s, both men and women were only about half as adept in basic math as they had been in their 50s.

For men, the least decline shown is in spatial orientation, used, for example, in reading a map or navigating a telephone number just looked up.

A pair of Harvard psychologists, Douglas Powell and Karen Whitlatch, have designed a computerized test of mental skills like long- and short-term memory, attention, reasoning and calculation; they reported the test in the February issue of *Current Directions in Psychological Science*.

They are the researchers whom the 69-year-old professor asked whether she was "losing it." Their test compares a person's score with norms for others the same age, for people who are still in middle age and for others in their own professional group.

R. SCHAEIE'S study has found certain predictors for good mental function in old age. These include a high level of ability in reading comprehension or verbal fluency, a successful career or some other active involvement through life and continuing keen mental interests after retirement. Having a flexible attitude in middle age was also a promising indicator.

"There is less mental decline in people who adapt easily to change, who like learning new things and enjoy going to new places," Dr. Schaeie said.

The study also found that simply living with someone with these characteristics is beneficial.

"It helps to have a high-functioning spouse, since this is your major immediate social environment and support," Dr. Schaeie said. "You benefit cognitively."

Dr. Elias suggests that hypertension may result in some sort of brain injury. Research with animals shows that chronic high blood pressure makes the oxygen supply to the brain less efficient.

When sustained over many years, hypertension also leads to small lesions throughout the brain, Elias said, "speeding up arteriosclerosis in the small arteries of the brain." He added, "You see small areas of microscopic tissue damage, which can hamper cerebral blood flow."

The results are another reason, apart from the increased risk of heart disease or stroke, for people with high blood pressure to treat it.

Daniel Goleman

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal was played in the final of the Vandal-Knockout Team Championship in Cincinnati.

The East player, Zia Mahmood, opened with one club, and South was able to enter the fray with a takeout double. The bidding might have ended at three diamonds, but North invited with four diamonds, slightly optimistically, and South subided. On a very good day the North-South cards would make five diamonds, but this was not even an average day.

The West player, Michael Rosenberg, made the eccentric lead of the heart eight. When South won in dummy with the heart king and led the diamond king, East discarded the heart jack, again emphasizing spades. But when the diamond six

was led to East's nine and South's

was elevated, the greater their neurological impairment.

Each rise of 20 millimeters of mercury in diastolic blood pressure was associated with a drop of about a quarter of a standard deviation on tests of some kinds of memory, including the ability to recall something just read. That amounts to 2 or 3 points on an intelligence scale where 100 is average.

The negative impact of hypertension on mental abilities develops over the course of several years. Although Dr. Elias's study noted a drop after five years, the difference did not become especially notable until later.

"At 10 years," he said, "you start to see larger drops and after 15 years, they are much more pronounced, especially for memory."

In another study, in which people were tested regularly for 15 years, Dr. Elias also found that longer a person's blood pressure

was elevated, the greater their neurological impairment.

Each rise of 20 millimeters of mercury in diastolic blood pressure was associated with a drop

مكتبة الأهرام

THE 1994 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

At the International Herald Tribune it is of vital importance for us to know more about our readers, so that we can continue to produce a better newspaper for you. Whether you read the International Herald Tribune regularly or only occasionally, we would be grateful if you could help us by completing and returning this questionnaire. The survey results, which will be produced in a statistical form only, will be used by our editorial, marketing and advertising departments.

Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence by RSL - Research Services Ltd, a leading independent market research company.

As a mark of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation of one US dollar for each questionnaire returned. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published in the IHT in a few weeks' time.

Please complete and return the questionnaire to RSL using the folding instructions on the reverse.

Thank you for your help.
Yours sincerely,

RICHARD McCLEAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
PUBLISHER

YOU AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

1. Where do you usually obtain your copies of the International Herald Tribune?

- subscription delivered to your home
- subscription delivered to your office - personal subscription
- circulated copy
- buy regularly from newsagent / newsstand
- buy occasionally from newsagent / newsstand
- friend or colleague's copy
- airline / hotel copy

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

- 5 - 6 days a week
- 1 - 2 days a week
- 3 - 4 days a week
- Less often than once a week

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT? (Please check all that apply)

- At home
- Traveling abroad
- At work
- Elsewhere
- Traveling to and from work

3a. Does your spouse/partner read your copy of the IHT?

- Yes
- No

3b. And how many people in total, excluding yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One
- Three
- Five or more
- Two
- Four
- No one else

4. How interested would you be in reading a lengthier, magazine-type article in the IHT?

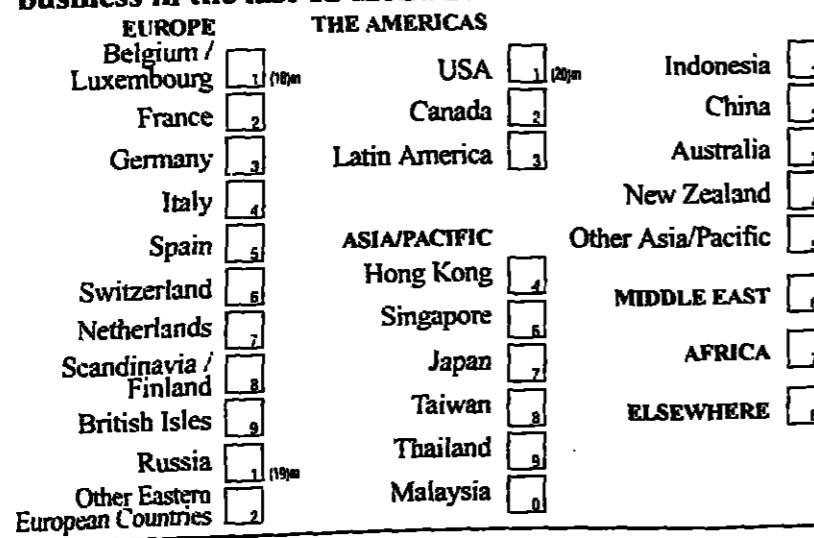
- Very interested
- Quite interested
- Not very interested

TRAVEL

5. Approximately how many business air trips did you make in the last 12 months? (Count a round trip as one).

None <input type="checkbox"/>	3 - 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	10 - 19 <input type="checkbox"/>	35+ <input type="checkbox"/>
1 - 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 - 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	20 - 34 <input type="checkbox"/>	IF NONE <input type="checkbox"/> SKIP TO Q8

6. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business in the last 12 months?



7a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (Up to four hours)	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (Over four hours)
First Class <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Class <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economy <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No such trips <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7b. Do you belong to an airline's executive/frequent flier club?

- Yes
- No

SKIP TO Q8

7c. If yes, which one(s) do you mainly use? (Please write in)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

8. In the last 12 months, approximately how many nights have you spent in hotels on business?

None <input type="checkbox"/>	8 - 14 <input type="checkbox"/>	30 - 49 <input type="checkbox"/>	75 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
1 - 7 <input type="checkbox"/>	15 - 29 <input type="checkbox"/>	50 - 74 <input type="checkbox"/>	

9. In the last 12 months, how many times have you rented a car (for business or personal reasons, at home or abroad)?

Not rented <input type="checkbox"/>	3 - 6 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	15 rentals or more <input type="checkbox"/>
1 - 2 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	7 - 14 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	

10. Please indicate whether you have done either of the following in the past 12 months:

FOR PERSONAL REASONS FOR BUSINESS REASONS

Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used your company's private aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11a. Please indicate whether you own any of the following companies' calling cards, excluding pre-paid telephone cards. (Please check all that apply)

AT&T <input type="checkbox"/>	MCI <input type="checkbox"/>	Sprint <input type="checkbox"/>
Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Do not own one <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> SKIP TO Q12

11b. How many times, on your last business trip outside your own country, did you use your calling card?

None <input type="checkbox"/>	Twice <input type="checkbox"/>	6 - 9 times <input type="checkbox"/>
Once <input type="checkbox"/>	3 - 5 times <input type="checkbox"/>	10 or more times <input type="checkbox"/>

ABOUT YOU

12a. Of which country (or countries) are you a citizen? (Write in)

12b. In which country are you currently resident? (Write in)

12c. For how long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months <input type="checkbox"/>	1 - 2 years <input type="checkbox"/>	5 - 10 years <input type="checkbox"/>
6 - 12 months <input type="checkbox"/>	2 - 5 years <input type="checkbox"/>	10 or more years <input type="checkbox"/>

13. Are you?

Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------	---------------------------------

14. What is your age?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/>	35 - 44 <input type="checkbox"/>	55 - 64 <input type="checkbox"/>
25 - 34 <input type="checkbox"/>	45 - 54 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/>

15. What is the highest educational level you attained?

Doctorate/ higher university degree <input type="checkbox"/>	University degree/ equivalent professional qualification <input type="checkbox"/>
MBA <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary or high school <input type="checkbox"/>

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall?

(Check in US\$ or write in your own currency)

Up to US \$50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$150,000 to \$199,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$75,000 to \$99,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000 to \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$100,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

Or annual income in own currency (write in)

17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company cars?

No car <input type="checkbox"/>	One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three or more <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------	--

17b. What do you estimate to be the current cost of your main car, if purchased new (to the same specification)?

Under US \$15,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$40,000 to under \$75,000 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$15,000 to under \$25,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$75,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>
\$25,000 to under \$40,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	

18. Which, if any, of these cards do you use? (Please check as many as apply)

Access/Eurocard/Mastercard (Gold) <input type="checkbox"/>	Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/>
Access/Eurocard/Mastercard <input type="checkbox"/>	Visa Gold/Premier <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/>	Visa/Carte Bleue <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/>	None of these <input type="checkbox"/>

19a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

Stocks and Shares <input type="checkbox"/>	Life Assurance Policies <input type="checkbox"/>
Bonds <input type="checkbox"/>	Derivative Products <input type="checkbox"/>
Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/>	Gold/Precious Metals <input type="checkbox"/>
Investment funds (including Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts) <input type="checkbox"/>	Real Estate (excluding main residence) <input type="checkbox"/>
Private Pension Plans <input type="checkbox"/>	Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/>
	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

19b. What is the approximate total value of the above and any other investments (excluding your main home) owned by you and members of your household (in US \$)?

Under US \$50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$50,000 to under \$1 million <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to under \$100,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$1 million to under \$5 million <input type="checkbox"/>
\$100,000 to under \$250,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	US \$5 million or more <input type="checkbox"/>
\$250,000 to under \$500,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	

Please indicate which of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation:

Save the Children <input type="checkbox"/>	Red Cross <input type="checkbox"/>
Worldwide Fund for Nature <input type="checkbox"/>	Cancer Research <input type="checkbox"/>

A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your co-operation. In 1993, the IHT contributed \$10,662 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

YOUR OCCUPATION

20. Are you...?

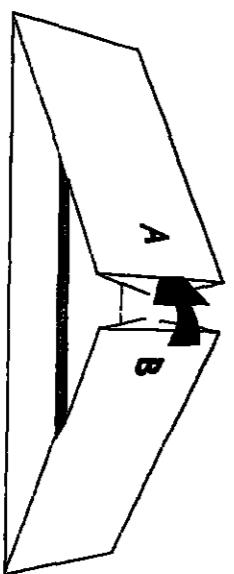
Working full-time <input type="checkbox"/>	Student <input type="checkbox"/>	Not in a paid occupation <input type="checkbox"/>
Working part-time <input type="checkbox"/>	Retired <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

If you are not working full-time or part-time, please skip to bottom of page.

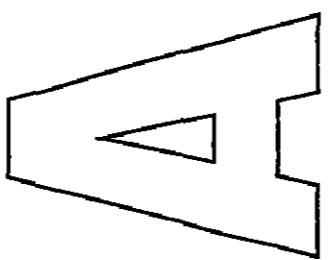
21. What is the principal activity of the organisation for which you work?

Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Legal <input type="checkbox"/>
Primary/Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/>	Medical <input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing/Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Diplomatic Service <input type="checkbox"/>

THIRD FOLD



SECOND FOLD



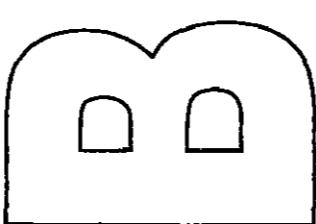
FIRST FOLD

RSL - RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.
RESEARCH SERVICES HOUSE
ELMGROVE ROAD
HARROW
HA1 2QG
ENGLAND

AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

FOLD IN SEQUENCE
First fold to Fourth fold.
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A

FOURTH FOLD



Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE International Herald Tribune has donated around \$65,000 to charity, on behalf of our readers, in connection with periodic reader studies like this one.

PLEASE help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

Our warmest thanks for your help.

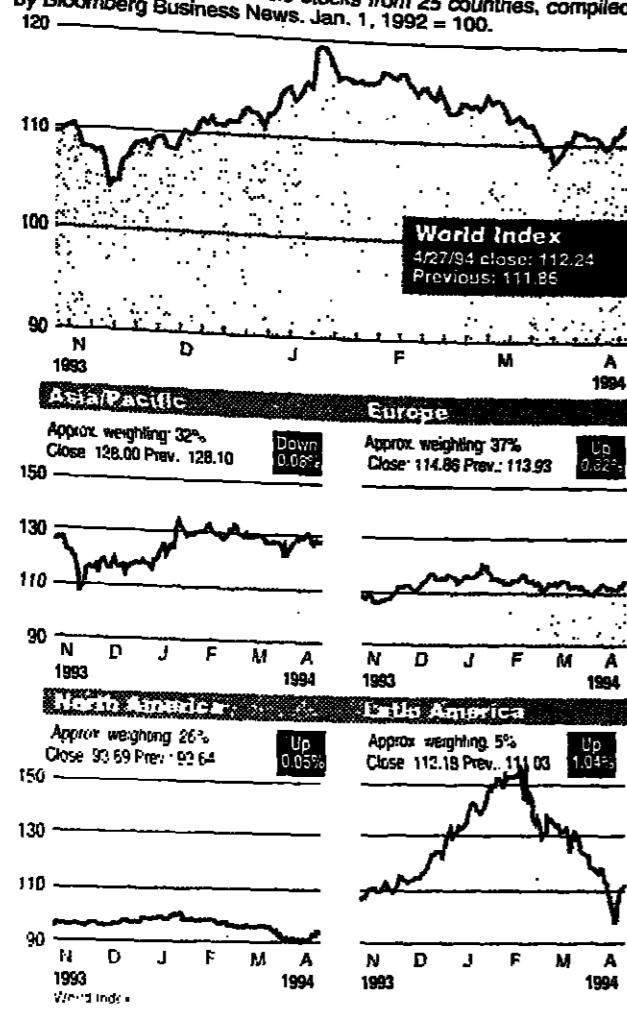
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, April 28, 1994

Page 9

THE TRIB INDEX: 112.24

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 50 stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors						
	Wk. chg.	Prev. close	% change	Wk. chg.	Prev. close	
Energy	112.60	111.84	+0.6%	112.91	112.27	+0.5%
Utilities	119.88	119.71	+0.14	124.68	123.19	+1.21
Finance	116.10	115.85	+0.22	99.06	97.73	+0.34
Services	117.97	117.82	+0.13	128.38	128.05	+0.26

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Helping the Boss Evolve

By Barbara Presley Noble
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — William P. Milo always thought he did a pretty good job of stroking and motivating the people who report to him, so it came as a surprise when some of his managers at Phico Insurance Co., a health insurer in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, let Mr. Milo know they felt unappreciated.

Well, not exactly unappreciated. "Through further analysis, we discovered they felt praised," said Mr. Milo, senior vice president for administration and planning for Phico. "But when someone does a super job, they feel they aren't treated differently."

Mr. Milo learned of his very repairable flaw while he was scouting and testing leadership development programs for Phico, in search of solutions to problems posed by changes in the economy.

His is an industry in turmoil, both from the corporate desire for efficiency and the country's desire for health-care reform. "Re-engineering's hit us," he said. "We need to be much more flexible, more customer-focused. We need to get people to be more creative."

Among the programs he tried was an executive coaching seminar put on by the insurance practice of the Hay Group, a New York consulting firm. For three days last fall he was assessed, interviewed, benchmarked and mentored. He listened to feedback gathered before the seminar from colleagues, subordinates and supervisors and soaked it up from his co-participants. He learned that consultants had a word or phrase for every style of work, management, personality, learning or ability.

He came away, he says, understanding better what the "core competencies" — the crucial skills — of a leader are, how to match them with Phico's strategic goals and how to encourage his people to acquire them.

The course may have helped him understand himself better. "It gives you an idea of what your motives are, whether for achievement or power or affiliation," he said. "It gives you a look inside at what drives you."

Coaching — as executive development has come to be called — is not new. But corporate shrinkage and the dawning era of flexible, decentralized management are making obsolete the ideas that executives can expect to muscle their way to a career pinnacle and then coast until retirement.

Increasingly, they are expected to be, in the words of the anthropologist Harvey Saries, "auto-didacts," or self-teachers and lifelong learners, whose performance will evolve and improve.

But it is not so easy to push senior managers into what is essentially a training mode. "We think it's O.K. for first-line supervisors to get training, but not for higher-ups," said Martin Leshner, managing director for Hay Group and head of its insurance practice.

When they think of improving their performance, most employees focus on gaining more technical skills, precisely what they don't need, in Mr. Leshner's view, especially if they are moving up the hierarchy. "Mostly, people need the ability to influence people. The way organizations operate these days, you are interacting with people who don't work for you. You can't just make them do something," he said.

Younger employees, in particular, are not receptive to the send-em-to-the-principal school of management. "They aren't chain of command-oriented," said Steven E. Lurie, head of Lurie Executive Development, a coaching firm based in Valley Stream, New York.

If learning to use influence rather than raw aggression is a frequent proximate cause for calling

See COACH, Page 10

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

	S	E	D	F	G	Lira	D.FL	S.F.	Yen	CSE	US\$	DM\$
Amsterdam	1.2015	1.104	0.827	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217	1.217
Brussels	2.2048	2.619	2.5925	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048	2.2048
Frankfurt	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223	2.5223
London (a)	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041	1.2041
Madrid	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071	1.2071
Milan	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025	1.2025
New York (b)	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040	1.2040
Paris	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012	1.2012
Tokyo	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048	1.2048
Toronto	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026	1.2026
Zurich	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030	1.2030
1 ECU	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019	1.2019
1 SDR	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024

Conversion rates in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich. Totals in other centers: 1.2024.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.O.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
American, peso	0.9901	Greek drach.	245.5	Malta, peseta	3.27	S. Afr. rand	3.57	S. Kor. won	800.00
Austria, schfl.	1.2992	Hong Kong 5	1.7463	Morocco, dirham	2.01	Sw. krona	1.20	Taiwan 5	2.52
Brazil, cruz.	1.2017	India, rupee	1.2024	Peru, sol	1.2024	Thai baht	2.52	Tunisia 5	2.52
Canada, pesos	8.2076	Iraqi dinar	0.6822	Pak. rupee	1.2024	Turkish lira	2.46	Venez. boliv.	1.2024
Czech koruna	29.48	Irish £	1.2024	Russia, ruble	1.2024	UAE dirham	1.2024	Venez. boliv.	1.2024
Denmark, krone	5.6355	Israeli sheq.	1.2024	Swiss franc	1.2024	Yemeni rial	1.2024	Venez. boliv.	1.2024
Egypt, pound	3.287	Kuwaiti dinar	2.673	Saudi riyal	1.2024	Zimbabwean dollar	1.2024	Venez. boliv.	1.2024
Fin. markka	3.6259	Malaysian ringgit	1.2024	S. Korean won	1.2024	Zimbabwean dollar	1.2024	Venez. boliv.	1.2024

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	Japanese yen	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024
Deutsche mark	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	Canadian dollar	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024
Swiss franc	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024	French franc	1.2024	1.2024	1.2024

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Intesa Bank (Brussels); Banco Comercial Iberia (Madrid); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Disney Wants to Learn Languages

Entertainment Giant Looks Overseas to 'Reinvent' Itself

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Months before the early April death of Walt Disney Co.'s president, Frank G. Wells, he and Michael D. Eisner, the chairman, began mapping out a strategy to remake the entertainment giant.

Disney had been stumbling after nearly a decade of unprecedented success. Faced with a weak economy, declining profit slopes in the box office, and troubles at its theme parks, most notably Euro Disneyland near Paris, the entertainment company that once could do no wrong needed some fine tuning if it was to continue its glory days.

"We were reinventing ourselves before Frank's death but this tragedy has forced us to speed up the process," Mr. Eisner said in an interview at Disney's headquarters in Burbank, outside Los Angeles. "I think you have to reinvent yourself almost every seven years as businesses mature and situations change."

Like other film studios and entertainment companies, Mr. Eisner said that Disney's makeover will focus mainly on cultivating markets outside the United States, which represent the highest potential for growth. But reinventing Disney will also include exploring new technologies and expanding the responsibilities of Disney's senior executives, many of whom will assume the duties of the late Mr. Wells, he said. Mr. Wells died in a helicopter crash.

Under Mr. Eisner and Mr. Wells, who were hired in 1984 to revive a languishing Disney, the company saw its annual revenue rise from \$1.5 billion to \$8.5 billion in a decade and its stock value multiply 15-fold.

The growth was fueled by the rapid expansion of theme parks, resorts, retail stores, and film and television production, but such remarkable gains are now proving harder to sustain than before, even with the magic of "Aladdin's" genie.

With Disney's annual revenue approaching \$10 billion and competition growing in the

Germany Cuts Repo Rate by Wide Margin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank on Wednesday triggered a round of European interest-rate cuts by engineering the sharpest drop this year in a key money market rate.

The fall in the repo rate, which followed similar moves in eight previous weeks, helped power sharp gains in stock and bond markets across Europe.

The German central bank cut its securities repurchase rate, which banks use for the bulk of their short-

term refinancing, to 5.47 percent from 5.58 percent. It was the second-largest cut since December and came in spite of the Bundesbank's statement on Tuesday that the M-3 money supply grew 15.2 percent in February, far above its 1994 target range of 4 percent to 6 percent.

Belgium's central bank followed the German move, cutting its central rate to 5.6 percent from 5.7 percent. The Bank of Italy shaved its repurchase rate to 8.00 percent.

Analysts predicted the Bank of France would reduce its intervention rate on Thursday. A cut is "70 percent" probable, said Alison Coutrell, an economist at Midland Global Markets in London.

French monetary policy has closely paralleled that of the Bundesbank recently with the Bank of France keeping its intervention rate about 20 basis points above the German repurchase rate.

Traders said that the most recent German reduction indicated Bundesbank resolve to ease key rates. Bundesbank President Hans Tietmeyer said earlier this week that the central bank would "continue to explore the scope for reducing interest rates, as we did 10 days ago."

"I'm quite satisfied with the repo result," said Bernd Fasser, a trader at Gebrueder Beermann Bank. "We'd expected 5.48 percent, and in the event we got 5.47 percent."

The Bundesbank engineered the rate drop by injecting a net 2.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.37 billion) into the country's domestic money market.

Some analysts doubted, however, that repo rate declines would continue at this pace and that the Bundesbank would cut its discount and Lombard rates, the respective floor and ceiling of German money rates, at its council meeting on Thursday.

"We'll see slower rate falls in the next weeks," said one economist. "Rates will keep falling but not at the same tempo."

Analysis said the Bundesbank likely feels it has room to steadily lower rates because Germany's inflation picture is improving. The year-on-year consumer price rise in Western Germany in March was 3.2 percent.

Germany's six leading economic institutes said Tuesday that West German inflation was likely to fall as low as 2 percent this year.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Asia Sales Lift Profit At Bayer

Bloomberg Business News

COLOGNE — Bayer AG, one of Germany's three major chemicals companies, said Wednesday that its pretax profit rose 18 percent, to 755 million Deutsche marks (\$448.3 million), in the first quarter of 1994, underscoring a global rebound in the industry and strong sales in Asia.

The results exceeded general expectations and came a day after its rival Hoechst AG had disclosed a 16 percent gain in pretax earnings for the first three months of the year.

Bayer said that sales had grown by 6.3 percent in the first quarter, to 10.99 billion DM, and had been boosted by overseas business, particularly in Asia.

Harald Gruber, a chemicals industry analyst with Nomura Securities Co. in Frankfurt, said Bayer's results were "better than expected;" he had predicted a 10.9 percent increase in pretax profit.

First-quarter sales in Asia, Africa and Australia gained 22 percent, to 1.3 billion DM, while sales in Europe rose by only 2 percent, to 6.61 billion DM, and sales in North America climbed 9 percent, to 2.53 billion DM.

term refinancing, to 5.47 percent from 5.58 percent. It was the second-largest cut since December and came in spite of the Bundesbank's statement on Tuesday that the M-3 money supply grew 15.2 percent in February, far above its 1994 target range of 4 percent to 6 percent.

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(Reuters, Bloomberg)

DISNEY: Entertainment Giant Is Looking Overseas to 'Reinvent' Itself

Continued from Page 9

mainly to charges the company took to cover its portion of financial losses at Euro Disney and accounting changes.

Asked what the company had learned from its problems in Europe, Mr. Eisner said: "We know that Americans don't want us to open a French restaurant in New York or Los Angeles that serves a double patry cheeseburger and that the French don't want us to come over there and do crepe, and the Germans don't want us to serve knockwurst and sauerkraut. They want us to do what we do."

Mr. Eisner, who last year warned that Euro Disney was in danger of closing unless he could reach an agreement with creditors on a financial bailout, now maintains that it will eventually be a hit.

"Maybe I am just stubbornly optimistic or arrogantly insensitive on the creative side," Mr. Eisner said, "but I think the park is the most fantastic product ever done by this company."

Mr. Eisner reached an agreement with Euro Disney's creditors in March to restructure \$3.5 billion of the park's debt. The plan included a capital rescue of \$1.05 billion from Disney and the creditors of Euro Disney and an easing of the park's royalty, interest, and debt payments.

Still, Euro Disney executives have said they expected the park to post a loss this financial year and

that it would not show significant growth in revenue before 1996.

Theme parks are far less important to Disney's bottom line than in the past. The parks now account for 43 percent of Disney's operating income compared with 74 percent in 1985. While Disney's parks grew at a steady pace during this period, they were overshadowed by the rapid expansion of filmed entertainment and consumer products.

Filmed entertainment is now 36 percent of operating income, compared with 10 percent in 1985, and consumer products has increased to 21 percent from 16 percent.

The theme park business is highly dependent on the health of world economies and on consumer confidence.

In the second quarter, operating profit at Disney's parks fell 3 percent to \$152.3 million, due mainly to a decline in overseas visitors to Walt Disney World in Florida, following widely publicized crimes against tourists and a drop in attendance at Disneyland after the California earthquake in January.

Judson C. Green, president of Walt Disney Attractions, said that despite the recent declines, he is anticipating a big increase in overall park attendance and revenue fueled by the opening of new gates, rides, and attractions in the coming years. Mr. Green said Disney is cutting operating costs at the parks

and aggressively pricing its hotels. But it is clearly more difficult to build theme parks now than it was in the past. Disney's plan to build a second theme park in Southern California has been put on hold because the company has had difficulty convincing local government to help finance high infrastructure costs.

Disney's consumer-products division, which oversees licensing, publishing, the Disney stores, and Disney Records, has been enormously successful in recent years and is expected to play a crucial role in the company's expansion abroad.

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STRONG INCREASE IN EARNINGS FOR 1993

The BFCE Board of Directors, chaired by Michel Freyche, met April 6, 1994 to approve the 1993 consolidated financial statements

	1992	1993	Change
Net banking income	2,154	2,256	+ 5 %
Gross operating income	745	840	+ 13 %
Net income, excluding minority interests	137	202	+ 47 %
Total capital	6,600	7,300	+ 11 %
Cooke ratio	8.6 %	9.2 %	

A sharp increase in activity, particularly on the international side and in the financial markets

Consolidated net banking income for 1993 amounted to FRF 2,256 million. This 5 percent improvement over 1992 was due to an 11 percent increase in commercial banking activities, while institutional activities on behalf of the French State continued to decline gradually, representing only 12 percent of net banking income for 1993.

Substantial commercial banking growth resulted from strong development in financial market and international activities. Commercial banking in France meanwhile managed to register a slight advance, despite the unfavorable economic environment.

Gross operating income up sharply For the fourth year in a row, operating expenses, depreciation, and amortization

were stable, enabling gross operating income to increase by 13 percent to FRF 840 million.

Prudent risk management and the high-quality BFCE client base led to a reduction in provisions from FRF 411 million in 1992 to FRF 336 million in 1993.

A sharp increase in operating income and net income Operating income increased 51 percent to reach FRF 504 million. This strong rise enabled the bank to make a further major FRF 230 million allocation to the general banking risks fund, strengthening core equity. Net non-recurring transactions included a supplemental provision of FRF 60 million to provide complete coverage of known retirement benefit commitments.

Consolidated net income, excluding minority interests, rose to FRF 202 million, a sharp 47 percent advance over 1992.

European TV Lures U.S. Studios Changing EU Rules Have Spawned New Alliances

By Richard Covington

Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — A quartet of athletic contestants scramble desperately through a science fiction set of post-industrial devastation in Britain's Pinewood Studios, racing to avoid fearsome creatures that resemble escaped ones from the film "Aliens."

Welcome to "Scavengers," a participatory adventure television series that starts shooting this week. In an alliance that itself would have snacked on science fiction only a few years ago, "Scavengers" binds Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. to four overseas broadcasters.

"American broadcasters used to routinely spurn the Europeans," said Russell Kagan, a developer of television series. "Their attitude was simple: We don't need your money. That's all changed within the past four years."

As the audiovisual watchdogs of the European Union work on a major overhaul of Union television policy, U.S. broadcasters are fashioning increasingly imaginative and sophisticated partnerships with European producers and networks. Apart from Fox, a host of American television companies have signed on with European partners. They include the NBC and ABC networks, Turner Broadcasting System Inc., the Discovery Channel, which is owned by Time-Warner Inc., and Westinghouse Broadcasting International, a syndicator.

ABC's "Baywatch" series, for example, is largely financed by BetaFilm GmbH, part of the German media conglomerate KirchGroup, which invests close to \$400,000 per episode, according to one source. KirchGroup, in concert with Lux Spa of Italy, also is behind the 21-part mini-series, "The Bible," shown on America's Turner Network Television.

NBC's Superchannel, partially owned by Credit Lyonnais and Virgin Group PLC, has slated a production schedule entailing 1,000 hours of original European programming,

said Patrick Cox, the channel's chairman. The Superchannel also recently bought a series from the German broadcaster ZDF and the French station TF1.

The Americans have been particularly successful at making inroads into British television shows. "Connections," the BBC's hugely popular science series, has spawned a successor, "Connections 2," backed by Discovery

Networks. "Connections 2" is produced by Rysher Entertainment.

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James Gianopoulos, president of Twentieth-Century Fox International.

Communications Inc., based in Bethesda, Maryland. Even the quintessentially British animation series, "Budge the Little Helicopter," written by the Duchess of York, represents a cooperative venture with Sleepy Kids PLC, a British producer, and its U.S. distributor, Westinghouse Broadcasting International.

James Gianopoulos, president of Twentieth-Century Fox International, acknowledged the import of audiovisual restrictions on television and film imports have hurt American producers. "But entirely apart from quotas, there are enormous opportunities to produce in Europe," he said, adding that Fox would not be pressured into forming trans-Atlantic partnerships "simply to slap a European label on them."

"Scavengers" puts an unusual spin on international media partnerships by allowing each of the participating networks — Britain's Carlton Television, Spain's Antena 3, Germany's Tele München, and Scandinavia's

Nordisk — to make their own versions of the show. Each network selects its own team participants and brings them to England along with a film crew where they shoot the various episodes. The only aspect in common is the \$2.5 million set booby-trapped with physically demanding obstacles to surround and monstrous mutants to vanquish.

In the vast majority of cases, it has been the Americans who develop series for overseas markets. The stand-out exception has been Gaumont Television SA, the French producer that had sales of 180 million French francs (\$31 million) in 1993. Under a syndication deal with Rysher Entertainment, Gaumont's television series "Highlander" is going into its third season in the United States. Ironically, the French-produced series was roundly excoriated for bringing violence to U.S. television. In a recent study by the Center for Media and Public Affairs, "Highlander" was rated as the most violent series on television. Although the series is shot in English, it manages to benefit from French audiovisual subsidies.

"The subsidies are allocated like airline bonus miles," said Maria Ginsburg, the producer of the series. "If you spend a certain percentage of your budget shooting in France, you earn subsidies for future productions."

Apart from the advantages of dubbing more easily into other languages, Gaumont chose to film in English and aim its productions at the American market because "the audiovisual policies in Europe are so directly linked to politics that it makes for a very unstable production climate," Ms. Ginsburg said.

In the works at Gaumont are a series for NBC and for Anglia Television Entertainment, a British television channel, titled "Club Med," another comedy series updating "The Three Musketeers" for The Family Channel in the United States, and a made-for-television movie, "Highlander" for the ABC cable channel, Lifetime Television.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris

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Gas Energy for Europe

NORWAY
FOR STAAT

WCO SUPERSTOCK

April 29, 1994

will mark the official
inauguration of the
**Zeepipe natural
gas transport system**
at the receiving
terminal in Zeebrugge,
Belgium.

**At 810 kilometers
(500 miles),
the Zeepipe is the
world's longest
underwater pipeline.**

TROLL EMBARKS ON THE CONTINENT WITH OPENING OF ZEEPIPE

The official opening ceremony on April 29 of the 810-kilometer (500-mile) Zeepipe, the world's longest offshore gas pipeline, will mark a milestone in the history of the West European gas industry.

The Zeepipe, which ends at Zeebrugge, Belgium, is the first phase in a giant infrastructure of offshore platforms and pipelines for which the Norwegian government and other owners have put up \$17.8 billion. Exports of Norwegian gas to Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Austria were assured in 1986 under the Troll gas sales agreement, the world's largest commercial contract.

The Troll agreement will secure 1 trillion cubic meters of clean energy supplies for Europe over the next 28 years. The agreement makes Norway the second-largest producer and exporter of natural gas in Europe, after Russia. Norway already ranks as the third-largest world oil producer after

Saudi Arabia and Iran. The export value of the total contracted volumes under the Troll gas sales agreement is estimated to be \$100 billion.

It was the discovery of the huge Troll field in 1979 that allowed the Troll gas sales agreement to be initiated. Containing reserves of around 1.3 trillion cubic meters and located about 80 kilometers off Bergen in water depths ranging from 300 to 340 meters, the Troll field soon assumed the role of Norway's "gas bank."

Production from the Troll field, scheduled to start in 1996, is anticipated to last for more than 50 years. Norway has total estimated gas reserves of 2.7 trillion cubic meters located in other fields on various areas of the shelf, corresponding to 100 years of production. Good resource management will allow fields already discovered in shallower waters or closer to the markets to supply the first volumes under the Troll gas sales agreement.

The first development investments of

\$3.1 billion went to the gas-condensate Sleipner East field, located about 240 kilometers west of Stavanger, and containing some 47 billion cubic meters of gas. Because of its central location, the field can supply the German market through pipeline links into the already existing Statpipe/Norpipe trunkline to Emden as well as the westernmost markets along the "Atlantic axis" through the Zeepipe pipeline.

The Sleipner East development has required a huge gravity-base concrete platform with integrated production,

treatment and export functions for both gas and condensate. The platform was installed in August 1993, and the first deliveries of 10.5 million cubic meters of gas per day flowed into the Zeepipe and landed at Zeebrugge punctually on Oct. 1, 1993.

The condensate is being piped through a separate Zeepipe line to the Norwegian terminal of Karsto, north of Stavanger. This makes the Sleipner part of the Zeepipe network 1,100 kilometers long.

In 1992, the Norwegian government

gave the go-ahead to develop the Sleipner West field, another gas-condensate structure located close to Sleipner East. The Sleipner West reserves of 125 billion cubic meters of gas had already been included in the Troll gas sales agreement, as part of the Troll reserves portfolio. The project currently under development requires a new \$2.7 billion investment for two platforms to be tied back to Sleipner East. Production from Sleipner West is due to start in April 1997, and will complement the production from the Troll field itself.

The Troll gas installation will be the jewel in the crown of the whole Norwegian gas infrastructure. Requiring an investment of \$4.5 billion, Troll will have the biggest platform ever built in the world. As was the case for the Sleipner East concrete gravity-base structure, the Troll structure, designed and fabricated by Norwegian Contractors of the Aker Group, will be 430 meters high and will stand in a water depth of 303 meters.

The Consortium

TROLL
Statoil, Norway's state oil company, heads the Norwegian Gas Marketing Consortium, which is in effect the sole seller of Norwegian gas. The consortium was first formed by the companies involved in developing and operating the Troll fields: Statoil, Norsk Hydro, Saga Petroleum, Shell, Conoco, Elf Petroleum and Total. It was recently enlarged to include Esso, Neste and Phillips in order to include the owners of all fields coming under the umbrella of the Troll gas sale agreement.

Today, Gaz de France imports, transports, stores and distributes natural gas all over France. To do this, Gaz de France calls on the four major suppliers to Europe: Russia, Algeria, Norway and the Netherlands, which provide 90% of the French market via sea-transport. Within France, the natural gas transmission and distribution network covers more than 150,000 km, supplying over 5,000 municipalities and 25 million consumers. With 26,000 employees on the job and one of the world's largest research centres, Gaz de France is committed to providing each user with a clean, economical and modern energy source.

Gaz de France, a company of many talents.

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For further information contact: Bredero Price Services Ltd., 21 Progress Business Centre, Whittle Parkway, Slough SL1 6DQ, England. Tel: 44-628-669-291. Telefax: 44-628-663-880

متحف الفنون

Gas Energy for Europe

NORWAY: EUROPE'S SOURCE FOR STABLE ENERGY SUPPLY

Norway is currently the sixth-largest exporter of gas in the world. When the Troll gas deliveries reach 55 billion cubic meters per year at plateau level in 2005, including the remaining options in the Troll agreement, Norway will be supplying Western Europe with almost one-third of all gas consumed.

Other major gas sources besides Norway are Russia and Algeria. Since the Troll gas agreement was concluded,

The opening up of Eastern Europe is affecting the European gas market in two ways. While more gas should, in principle, be made available from the giant Russian reserves, political unrest.

reforms have not yet succeeded in ensuring a stable economy capable of sustaining the major infrastructure investments required to produce and carry new gas to Europe.

Because the security of Russian supplies is no longer guaranteed, for many European nations supply di-

gian gas, reinforcing the role of Norway as a major player on the European gas scene.

Algeria, Europe's other major gas supplier, is also experiencing political unrest. Since Western Europe depends on imports for up to 90 percent of all gas consumed, and because of the long-term nature of upstream developments and downstream marketing, securing supplies into the next century has become crucial.

Without such security, the long-term future of the European gas market could be at risk as other, alternative, energies come to prove more attractive propositions.

The government's major share in the Norwegian gas industry (including a 62.7 percent share in the Troll field) is both a financial guarantee ensuring the start-up of major development projects and an assurance that often capital-intensive contractual commitments will be met. The investment burden is shared by major international oil and gas companies, including Shell, Esso, Conoco, Elf, Total and Neste as well as Norsk Hydro and Saga Petroleum.

The Norwegian gas industry is supported by strong technology that, over the past 20 years, has demonstrated a growing capacity to tackle major offshore challenges.

Much of this capability comes from Norway's large industrial groups such as Aker, Kværner and ABB, as well as from a wide range of major international engineering and supplier groups.

These include names such as Snamprogetti, for the project engineering of the Zeepipe system, and European Marine Contractors, a company jointly owned by Italian

ESSO NORGE



Esso Norge drilled the first exploration well on the Norwegian Continental Shelf in 1968. It holds a portfolio containing 2 billion barrels of oil equivalent, the largest oil and gas reserves of any foreign operator in Norway.

The company is heavily involved in the development of the Sleipner East and West fields. It holds equity of 30.4 percent in Sleipner East, 28 percent in Sleipner West and 6 percent in the Zeepipe. Esso's local investments in 1993 amounted to \$364 million, making it the largest foreign investor in Norway.

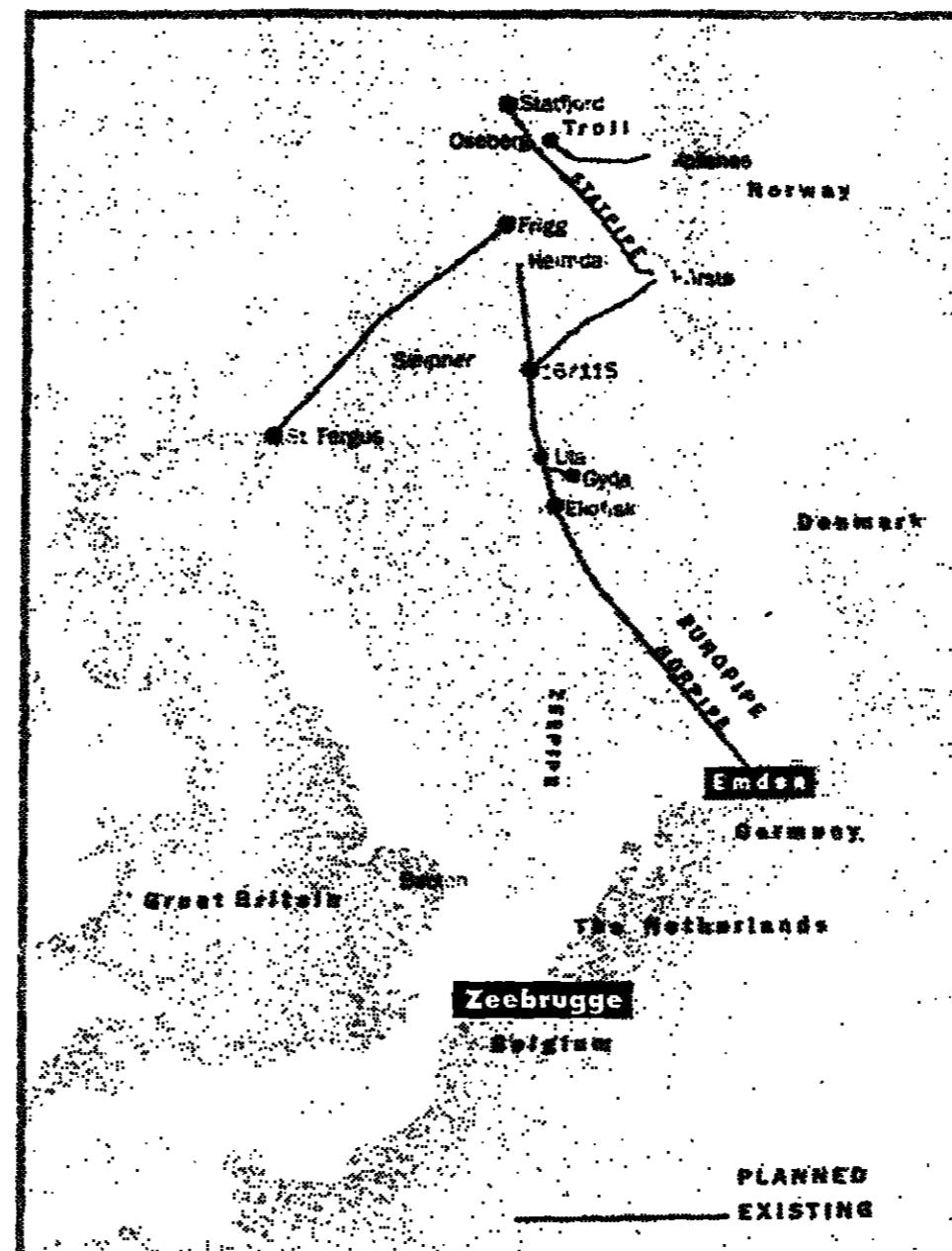
The company is looking at a development scheme for its 100 percent owned Balder oil field, a complex geological reservoir. Esso was the first company to try floating production testing on the Balder field from a specially built production vessel, the Petrojar 1. The concept has now been adopted by operators around the world.

Esso Norge produces 80,000 barrels of oil per day and 220.5 million standard cubic feet of gas per day. It is an integrated upstream/downstream company employing 1,191 people. Its 1993 gross revenue was \$1.68 billion.

ed in 1986, however, political events have not only transformed the face of Europe but, to some extent, changed the premises on which the gas industry trades.

versity has become synonymous with supply security.

The newly independent republics of Eastern Europe, looking for diversification of supplies, are also showing a growing interest in Norwe-



Troll gas will be treated onshore at Kollsnes before being dispatched to Belgium and Germany.

pany Saipem and the U.S. firm Brown & Root.

Together, they have de-

signed and laid the entire

Zeepipe pipeline complex.

Bredero Price handled pipe-coating work for the

Zeepipe at its plant in Leith,

Scotland. Swiss know-how

has come from Sulzer-Esch-

er Wyss, Zurich, which sup-

plied the injection compressor

station equipped with gas

turbine-driven radical

compressors for the under-

ground gas storage facility

for the Norpipe at Etzel, near

Emden.

Mitsui (Japan), Mannes-

mann (Germany) and GTS

(France) manufactured the

steel tubes required for the

pipelines, while the British

based subsidiaries of multi-

nationals Stolt Comex Sea-

way and Halliburton Ser-

vices have, respectively,

conducted the pipeline

tie-ins and the Ready For

Operation work.

STATOIL



Norway's largest oil and gas operating company, Statoil showed a 1993 sales income of \$11.1 billion. Last year, the company produced 1.4 million barrels of oil per day, primarily from its operations on the Statfjord, Gullfaks, Veslefrikk and Tommeliten fields. Statoil's gas exports amounted to 2.7 billion cubic meters and will reach a 40 billion cubic meter share of a total Norwegian export capacity of 80 billion cubic meters in 2005. In 1996, when most of the Zeepipe transport system is in place, Statoil will operate 3,200 kilometers of offshore pipelines, equivalent to the distance between Oslo and Madrid.

The company is operator of the Sleipner East and West fields, and will become the operator of the giant Troll field in 1996, after current operator Shell has completed the construction phase of the project. Statoil's interest in Troll is 74.57 percent, and it owns a 70 percent stake in the Zeepipe.

Statoil has 14,000 employees and is a leading refining and marketing company in Scandinavia.

NORSKE SHELL



Norske Shell, which holds a 8.288 percent share in the Troll field, is the operator of the Troll gas project during the construction phase. Shell's management and technological expertise has been contributed to the \$4.5 billion development project, consisting of a platform, a land terminal and export pipelines.

Norske Shell was established in 1812 and is a fully integrated oil company, with activities ranging all the way from exploration and production to refining and marketing. In addition to its substantial interests in a number of Norwegian fields, the company also operates the Draugen oil field, located in the mid-Norway offshore area, which came on-stream at the end of last year.

The company's daily oil production averaged 52,050 barrels per day in 1993, while total gas production for the year reached 600 million cubic meters.

Norske Shell directly employs 1,300 people in both the upstream and downstream segments of its activities. Gross revenues filed in Norway for 1993 are expected to be in the range of \$886 million.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. It was written by Annick Lia, Scandinavian editor for Euroil, a Hart publication. The second installment of this advertising section will appear on April 29.

NORSK HYDRO



Norsk Hydro is the second-largest oil and gas operator on the Norwegian Shelf, after Statoil. The Norwegian state owns a 51 percent interest in the Norsk Hydro Group, which is also a major manufacturer of fertilizers, metals and chemicals. Total group operating revenues in 1993 were \$8.5 billion, while operating income for oil and gas amounted to \$431 million. Oil and gas production was 9.4 million tons of oil equivalents.

The company is operator of the Oseberg, Brage and Troll oil fields, and has substantial interests in most fields discovered on the Norwegian Continental Shelf, including a 7.688 percent share of the Troll gas field. In addition, Norsk Hydro owns 8 percent of the Zeepipe transportation system.

When Norsk Hydro brings the oil reserves of the Troll field on-stream in 1996, it will become the operator of the most ambitious undersea development in the world. It has two other development projects under way for the Visund and Njord fields, located in the North Sea and in the mid-Norway offshore area.

STATOIL'S MELLYBE ON FUTURE FOR GAS

Natural gas's share in the European energy picture is set to increase. While no substantial growth in demand from the European residential sector is anticipated, strong potential for the greater use of gas in power generation has emerged. In a recent interview, Peter Melby, president of Statoil's natural gas operations, discussed the future of natural gas in Europe.

Western Europe is looking at cost-effective ways to clean up its environment and minimize pollution. What is the role of gas in this context?

Natural gas is the answer, not just because it is cleaner energy, but also because it is a cost-effective alternative to other fuels in power generation. While technological improvements have increased the efficiency of burning gas in power generation, the investment cost per produced unit of electricity is substantially lower for a gas-fired plant than for a coal plant. To start with, a gas-fired plant is of a very much smaller size than a coal-fired plant, which also requires storage capacity for the coal. A gas-fired plant can be placed close to the end-users, so considerable savings on the transport of electricity can be achieved.

Moreover, a gas-fired plant does not require additional expensive technology to release clean emissions into the atmosphere. Not only does the combustion of gas save the atmosphere from sulfur and nitrogen oxides, but carbon-dioxide emissions are halved compared with those of coal burning.

National laws such as Germany's impose a special import tax on natural gas. This makes it difficult for gas to compete against coal and oil for power generation. Beyond each nation's energy choices, isn't the price of gas a challenge?

We are much more preoccupied by gas price levels

in an oil price scenario of \$13 to \$14 per barrel will be less profitable, if profitable at all – even more so when new gas will have to be produced from farther-away fields and transported over longer pipeline distances to reach the markets. Our share of risk-taking translates into finding steadily more cost-effective development technologies.

Considering the more than \$18 billion invested in infrastructure for the Troll gas agreement, would Norway have given the go-ahead to the new Sleipner and Troll field developments and new Zeepipe and Europipe infrastructure in today's lower oil price context?

The market conquered through the Troll gas agreement is that of a more and more environmentally conscious Europe. The energy legislation and environmental developments inside the European Union will be of extreme importance to Norway and will affect Norway's gas strategy in the fu-

ture. Although we must accept that gas is in competition with other fuels, the price relation between oil and gas should not be automatic. Producers and buyers should, in a dynamic process, consider whether this price link is still justified when taking into account the environmental advantages provided by gas.

In making clean natural gas a priority, East Germany has accepted the consequences of its choice and is willing to pay the market price for it. For Norway, are such moves for greater use of natural gas encouraging?

At present, it is the economics of the transport of gas that decide where in Europe we can export. It is, for example, uneconomic for Norway to transport gas all the way to Italy and Portugal with the current oil and gas prices.

Poland and the Czech Republic are, in principle, interesting markets. But it will be their ability to pay the market price that will decide whether or not Norway exports gas to them.

Total Norge was established on the Norwegian Shelf in early 1965. Since then, the subsidiary of the French Total Group has become the third-largest owner of unsold gas on the Norwegian Shelf, after the Norwegian national Statoil and Norsk Hydro. Total has one of the most diversified portfolios on the shelf, with stakes in over 35 license areas.

The company has a presence in oil and gas fields located in the North Sea, the mid-Norway offshore area and the Barents Sea. It is, in addition, a partner in all major oil and gas transportation systems on the Norwegian Shelf, including the Zeepipe, with a 1.2988 percent interest. The company is also operator of the Peik and Hild fields, which are envisioned to become mature for development some time after the year 2000.

Total's investments in Norway amounted to \$178 million in 1993. Total Norge has 135 employees and filed consolidated operating income of \$423 million in 1993. The company produces approximately 85,000 barrels of oil equivalent a day.

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'DREAMING'

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"You're dreaming."

"Exactly."

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We are one of the world's leading producers of MTBE, one of the few petrochemical companies to manufacture all five of the most widely used thermoplastic resins and, thanks to work at our Research and Development Complex, an exporter of technology.

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Gas Energy for Europe

TROLL SALES AGREEMENTS BREAK NEW GROUND

ELF

TROLL

Elf was established in Norway in 1965 under the name Petropar Norge, a subsidiary of Petropar France, itself a subsidiary of ERAP. Together with Norsk Hydro and a number of French companies, including Total and Aquitaine, it formed the Petronord group, with Petropar as the operator. The Petronord group was awarded 12 licenses in the first Norwegian concession round. In 1967, the name Elf was introduced in France, and the Norwegian subsidiary became Elf Norge.

In 1971, Elf discovered the Frigg field. It was declared commercial the following year.

In 1977, Elf Norge and Aquitaine Norge merged to become Elf Aquitaine Norge. Elf has distinguished itself as an innovator in undersea production. It is now pioneering new techniques for production from high-temperature and high-pressure reservoirs.

The company filed a 1993 operating result of \$315 million. Its daily oil production amounts to 72,000 barrels per day, with gas production of 9.5 million cubic meters per day. Elf has a 2.363 percent interest in the Troll field and a 3.2985 percent interest in the Zeepipe.

CONOCO

TROLL

Conoco's presence on the Norwegian Shelf dates back to 1965, the year of the first concession round on the Norwegian Shelf. Through participation in some of the largest oil fields on the Norwegian Shelf, such as Statfjord, Murchison, Ula and Gyda, Conoco has built up an oil production that averaged 70,000 barrels per day in 1993, as well as significant gas production. In 1993, Conoco had 330 employees and filed gross revenues of \$493 million.

Conoco is a 1.661 percent shareholder in the Troll field and owns a 1.4030 percent stake in the Zeepipe.

Conoco is also the operator of the Heidrun field, which contains reserves of 630 million barrels of oil and 45 billion cubic meters of gas, located in the mid-Norway Hafbank area. The field, in which Conoco holds 18.125 percent equity, is being developed by means of a tension-leg platform in concrete, a world premier in the offshore oil industry.

Through the Heidrun project, Conoco has been setting new trends, in particular in the use of materials like titanium in risers and pipes.

Since Oct. 1, 1993, the Zeepipe pipeline has made it possible for Norwegian gas to cross four new borders on the Continent. These are the coast of Belgium at Zeebrugge, where the landing terminal is located; Oberkappel at the German-Austrian border; Blaregnies at the French-Belgian border; and Port de Larrau at the French-Spanish border. Norwegian gas exports last year totaled 24.2 billion cubic meters of primarily associated gas from the Statfjord, Gullfaks, Heidrun and Ekofisk fields. Annual deliveries under the Troll gas agreement will reach 44.7 billion cubic meters by the year 2005.

The volumes contracted by each country are 22 billion cubic meters for Germany, 8 billion cubic meters for France, 5.6 billion cubic meters for the Netherlands, 5.5 billion cubic meters for Belgium, 2.1 billion cubic meters for Spain and 1.6 billion cubic meters for Austria. At the moment, Germany is the largest single buyer of Norwegian gas, and its market share for Norwegian gas under the Troll gas sales agreement will increase from the current 14 percent to 29 percent in 2005. In France, it will increase from 17 percent to 31 percent and in Belgium from 24 percent to 33 percent, while in the Netherlands it will double, to around 14 percent. In addition, the Troll gas agreement has crossed two new borders, as it now penetrates the Austrian and Spanish markets, with respective shares of 13 percent and 12 percent.

The Troll gas sales agreements have been concluded between the shareholders of the Troll gas field and a number of companies involved in gas trading or power generation on the Continent. The sellers include the Norwegian State Oil Company (Statoil), with a 74.576 percent share in the Troll field; Norsk Hydro, 7.688 percent; Saga Petroleum, 4.080 percent; Norsk Shell, 8.288 percent; Conoco Norway, 2.015 percent; Elf Petroleum, 2.353 percent; and Total Norway, 1 percent.

The buyers are Ruhrgas (14.2 billion cubic meters), BEB (5.4 billion cubic meters) and Thyssengas (2.4 billion cubic meters) for Germany; Gasunie (3.6 billion cubic meters) and SEP (2 billion cubic meters) for the Netherlands; Distrigaz (3.6 billion cubic meters) and Electrabel (1.9 billion cubic meters) for Belgium; Gaz de France (8 billion cubic meters) for France; Enagas (2.1 billion cubic meters) for Spain; and Austria Ferngas/OMV (1.6 billion cubic meters). In addition, the East German company Verbundnetz Gas signed a 4 billion cubic meter contract with Norway in December 1993, while Ruhrgas recently increased its volumes by an additional 2 billion cubic meters.

Only 5.4 billion cubic meters of the total volume negotiated under the Troll gas sales agreement still await a final commitment by customers. Statoil is in charge of the Norwegian gas sales, and observers believe that all options will be exercised by the scheduled deadline of 1995. In addition, new volumes are currently under negotiation, in particular 4 billion cubic meters for Gaz de France.

Markets in Southern Europe such as Spain and Portugal are looking at an expansion of their gas-fired industry. Meanwhile, expand-

ing East European markets such as Poland and the Czech Republic have expressed their interest in Norwegian gas and could decide to commit to new volumes in the not-too-distant future.

The volumes already contracted for, combined with the increasing interest in Norwegian gas in Europe, is creating demand for several new pipelines, some of which are already under construction or in the planning stages. Europe I, now being built, will expand the Zeepipe system with a new 600-kilometer (373-mile) link starting in the Sleipner area and ending in the north German Wattenmeer wildlife park via a specially built tunnel. This project, requiring a \$1.8 billion investment and due to become operational in October 1995, will serve the growing German market.

There is a great need in Eastern Germany and in East European countries to replace heavily polluting brown coal in power and heat generation plants with clean energy sources. The Europe II pipeline has already been approved to double the transport capacity of Norwegian natural gas to Central and Eastern Europe. This fourth gas trunkline to the Continent will permit the necessary transport flexibility to modulate new gas contracts and increase the current contracts in the Norwegian gas portfolio.

Preliminary studies for a fifth trunkline to the Continent are also under way. This extension of the Zeepipe system, known as Zeepipe IV, could be completed at the same time as Europe II, around the year 2000, and land in Belgium, the Netherlands or France.

This pipeline would be dedicated to the markets along



At work on the Troll gravity-base structure, or platform, which will be towed to the field in 1995.

the Atlantic coastline, but would also provide Continental Europe with additional transport flexibility and reliability, as the entire European grid interlinks almost borders. In view of current market demand and potential

for growth, primarily in the power generation and industrial sectors, Norway plans to develop its gas reserves in the mid-Norway offshore area as part of the Troll gas agreement. For this it will need a capital expenditure of \$5.4 billion for infrastructure comprising platforms and a new pipeline link to tie into the Zeepipe system. Although the plans have a flexible time frame, pending new contracts, the year 2000 is considered a realistic goal.

SAGA PETROLEUM

TROLL

Saga Petroleum is the third most important Norwegian operator. It is privately owned and employs a staff of 1,300. In 1993, Saga's oil production averaged 98,400 barrels per day, and its 1993 gas sales reached 468 million cubic meters. The company filed total operating revenues of \$780 million for 1993, a result that shows steady growth.

Saga is operator of the Snorre field, a field produced by means of a tension-leg platform and a very large undersea production system. This summer, Saga will put the Tordis oil field on-stream by means of undersea completed wells, and will become the largest undersea operator on the Norwegian Shelf.

The company is also operator of the Midgard field, located in the mid-Norway Hafbank area. This field contains reserves of 100 billion cubic meters of gas and is considered a likely development candidate under the Troll gas agreement.

In addition, Saga owns 3 percent of the Zeepipe infrastructure and a 4.080 percent

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SPORTS

Shades of 1990: Reds, on a Roll, Rout Cubs, 8-2

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

It's looking a little like 1990 at Riverfront Stadium these days.

With seven victories in eight games, the Cincinnati Reds, who were World Series champions in 1990, have the best record in the majors at 13-5. The latest came Tuesday night, when Tim Pugh pitched a five-hitter in an 8-2 rout of the Chicago Cubs.

"It seems everybody is doing so well," Pugh said. "You don't want to be the one to mess it up. The clubhouse is great."

Last year, he was 10-5. This season, he is 2-0. Against the Cubs, Pugh walked three and struck out

would have been its sixth loss in seven games.

Mark Wohlers gave up a game-tying homer to Orestes Destrade, his third, leading off the seventh inning.

Expos 7, Giants 3: Shortstop Royce Clayton's two-run throwing error and Cliff Floyd's sacrifice fly in fifth helped Montreal rally from a 3-1 deficit against visiting San Francisco.

Cardinals 2, Rockies 1: Bob Tewksbury cooled off the league's highest-scoring team, striking out a career-high 10 in St. Louis and becoming the first five-game winner in the majors.

He held Colorado to five hits and walked none in his second straight complete game. He has won 9 of his last 11 starts last Aug. 28.

Ray Lankford led off the first with a homer, and Terry McGriff added a run-scoring single in the second.

Pirates 7, Astros 4: Doubles by Brian Hunter and Carlos Garcia helped Pittsburgh score four runs and overcome a 4-3 eighth-inning deficit in San Diego. (AP, NYT)



Bob Strong/Agence France-Presse
The Angels' Jim Edmonds was hit in the neck by a throw from shortstop Mike Gallego that Yankee first baseman Jim Leyritz couldn't reach. Edmonds was taken to a hospital, but wasn't seriously hurt.

NL ROUNDUP

one in his fourth complete game in 37 major league starts. The Cubs scored both runs in the second, then got just two runners into scoring position the rest of the game.

"Early on, our bullpen was kind of carrying us," said the Reds' manager, Davey Johnson. "Now our starters are all doing an exceptional job. Every guy goes out and tries to do better than the previous guy. It's a nice little thing they've got going."

Thomas Howard, making his third start, and Tony Fernandez each drove in three runs.

"It's good to win the types of games we've had the last couple of days," Howard said. "We fall behind early, but everybody is still in the game. When we've gotten opportunities to score, we haven't missed those chances. That's the mark of a good team."

The Cubs have lost 9 of their last 11 games and are 5-13, the worst record in the majors.

Padres 6, Mets 3: Hours after he was charged with soliciting a prostitute on a Manhattan street, Scott Sanders got his first save in the majors, pitching 1 1/3 innings in relief of a former Met, Wally Whitehurst, who matched his career high with nine strikeouts and allowed three runs and five hits in seven innings.

Phil Plantier homered and hit a two-run double for San Diego.

Sanders, who was to start the game, and Derek Bell, who was wearing a World Series championship ring from his days with the Toronto Blue Jays, were among several suspects arrested Tuesday in a continuing police effort against prostitution.

Sanders and Bell, both 25 and single, were charged with misdemeanors and face up to three months in jail and fines of up to \$500 if convicted. Both pleaded not guilty.

Dodgers 4, Phillies 3: Henry Rodriguez and Raul Mondesi hit in runs in the seventh as Los Angeles rallied from a 2-0 deficit and visiting Philadelphia posted its second four-game losing streak this season.

Braves 9, Marlins 6: Mike Kelly, a rookie, got his first major-league RBI with a three-run double that broke a 6-6 tie in the eighth as visiting Atlanta avoided what

The Associated Press

Not since Stan Miller was blown off the mound in Candlestick Park during the 1961 All-Star Game has the wind caused more trouble for a pitcher than the opposing batters.

Rick Helling, the winner, was knocked off-balance by gusts of up to 50 miles an hour, and the high winds caused a 45-minute delay Tuesday night at the Ballpark in Arlington, Texas, as the Rangers drove by the Detroit Tigers, 6-1.

"I caught myself several times before I came set, because I was worried the umpires were going to call a balk," Helling said. "A couple of times I stumbled because of the wind. I've never seen anything close to that."

The wind forced the team to move fans from the upper deck to lower areas, while outside the stadium the wind uprooted several trees in the parking lot and blew down a street light.

Inside the stadium, it turned Jose Canseco's fly ball to shallow center into a pop-up that fell near the feet

of the Tigers' first baseman, Cecil Fielder.

Several hours earlier, a tornado struck the north Texas town of Gainesville. On Monday, a tornado touched down in Lancaster, south of Dallas, and killed four people.

In the top of the sixth inning, Helling was blown around just be-

AL ROUNDUP

fore he began his windup. In the bottom of the sixth, with light rain starting to fall, play was stopped.

The Tigers' starter, Mike Moore, left after the wind delay, and Texas scored three times against Jose Lima for a 6-1 lead. Helling gave up one run on seven hits in six innings.

"It was a very interesting night," said the Ranger first baseman, Will Clark, who played eight seasons in San Francisco. "I said in the dugout that I thought I'd got the heck out of Candlestick. This was worse than Candlestick ever was."

The A's went 0-8 on their road trip to Boston, New York and Baltimore. Rafael Palmeiro and Chris Hoiles also homered in the Orioles' seventh victory in 10 games.

Rhodes struck out eight and retired the last 16 batters.

Angels 6, Yankees 3: Brian Anderson, pitching on his 22d birthday, stopped New York's six-game

winning streak as he took a shutout into the ninth in Yankee Stadium before striking.

Anderson struck out five in his fifth big league start. He left after Gerald Williams' two-out, two-run double.

Dwight Smith homered and scored three times.

Carter hit an RBI double during a four-run first, while Devee White went 4-for-4, was hit by a pitch and scored three times.

Orioles 10, Athletics 4: Arthur Rhodes pitched a three-hitter while Brady Anderson hit two home runs and two doubles and tied a team record by scoring four times as Baltimore handed Oakland its eighth straight loss.

Rhodes struck out eight and retired the last 16 batters.

Mariners 4, Red Sox 3: Pitcher Greg Harris made a wild throw on a bases-loaded grounder by Torre Lovullo with one out in the 10th, giving Seattle its victory over visiting Boston.

The Mariners loaded the bases in Rich Amaral's double and two intentional walks. Lovullo grounded in the neck by a throw from shortstop Mike Gallego in the second inning and carried off the field on a stretcher. He was X-rayed at a hospital and was back in the clubhouse before the game ended.

Mariners 4, Red Sox 3: Pitcher Greg Harris made a wild throw on a bases-loaded grounder by Torre Lovullo with one out in the 10th, giving Seattle its victory over visiting Boston.

The White Sox 3, Brewers 0: Ozzie Guillen hit two RBI singles and Alex Fernandez pitched his second shutout of the season as host Chicago stopped Milwaukee's five-game winning streak.

Fernandez gave up just six singles to the team that beat him five times in a row.

The other is Kemp, a 6-foot-10-inch, 245-pound package of staggering power and speed, one of the young NBA dunks. He was born to play basketball, and he has done it well.

Kenny Lofton tripled, doubled, drove in two runs and scored twice for the Indians, while Albert Belle doubled twice.

Real NBA Season Begins

In West, Suns and Sonics Expect to Tango

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

PHOENIX — Four and a half minutes had gone by, and the Seattle SuperSonics could not score one basket. The stretch run came, and the National Basketball Association's best regular-season team was outscored, 15-1. The Sonics did not make the extra pass, did not get inside, did not quite look like future champs.

"Sometimes," he said, "I feel like I've gone from 17 to 24."

No one questions Kemp's skills. Early in the second half against Phoenix, he pulled the ball off the defensive board, crossed over the dribble going up the right sideline, split two Suns near the key and blew down the lane for a primal scream of a dunk.

"He's one of the few players in the game with the talent to play the whole game through," said Karl.

But because Karl limits his minutes, because the Sonics' shot distribution has been remarkably balanced with four players bunched between 1,100 and 1,400, Kemp averages what Karl calls a misleading 18 points and 10 rebounds.

A game the Sonics did not have to win last week but wanted to have was ripped from their grasp. Charles Barkley took over the last nine minutes with 11 points, 8 rebounds and an encyclopedic volume of uncensored trash talk.

"Oh, we know we can beat them," Barkley said later, still taunting after the Suns' 122-116

even play.

"You're kidding yourself if you don't think Shawn's in the top five."

For Karl, having to answer these

time players, the shooting guard Gill and the 6-foot-10-inch Schrempf, while surrendering just one starter, Derrick McKey.

"Most teams are predictable," said Cage, a 10-year veteran and six-year Sonic. "With Utah, you know John Stockton's going inside to Karl Malone. Olajuwon in Houston, predictable. Robinson in San Antonio, predictable."

"With us, it's difficult to prepare. We can go big, we can go small. We can run, we can go on the block. We've learned to play around the Robinsons, the Olajuwons, the Ewings. We have all the cards in place."

There is still the question of the ace, especially the ace of hearts. Other teams may have fewer options, but their leadership, their pecking order, is also clearly defined.

Come playoff, fourth-quarter crunch time, when possessions must be nurtured, can a champion team have an offensive philosophy that Schrempf half-jokingly described as, "Whoever's there gets the shot, you know?"

Peyton and Kemp will say they will make sure the Sonics play to their strengths. They will tell you what they tell their opponents, only less colorfully, fit for print, that they are the new sheriffs out West, the new, improved, up-tempo version of Stockton-Malone, with a far superior supporting cast.

"We're not going to get no respect, that's for the teams in the East," Payton said. "After we win the championship, then we'll let everyone know where we came from."

Just because he has to be different, or just to annoy Kemp, Barkley recently went out on a limb and nominated Payton for the league's most valuable player. "He's the best player on their team, with his

playoff numbers."

"That's nice of him, but I'll leave that to David Robinson and Hakeem," Payton replied. "Our whole team is the MVP."

Kemp added: "Most teams have one or two go-to guys. We have seven or eight, but if no one else on this team wants to shoot the ball, I'll shoot it. I know I love to take the last-second shots."

Being the leader, the franchise

player, is more than that, of course. It is more than flinging fourth-quarter shots to the rim. It is being prepared for every nuance, every imaginable situation, and some unimaginable, along the road deep into June.

The ball doesn't always bounce the way a round ball should. It doesn't always go where you think it should. Sometimes it comes back when you least expect it to, the way it did at Kemp late in the fourth quarter against the Suns.

Frustrated by the Sonics' late collapse, by Barkley's big body and mouth, Kemp suddenly lunged the ball with two hands at Sir Charles from about 5 feet away.

Ever alert, Barkley made a neat two-handed grab. He sent it right back at Kemp, who wasn't ready. The ball struck him in the chest and bounced away. It was a superstar move by Barkley, turning Kemp's macho display right back at him.

The puzzle was completed between seasons when Whitsett, the general manager, added two prime-

talents to the team to beat, Johnson and Payton.

He speaks of the Sonics as the team that is the classiest of the contenders for Michael Jordan's vacated throne.

Believing that his defensive pressure and running game will wear down any opponent, Karl dispenses minutes at no greater rate than the 35 a night earned by the point guard, Payton, who is one of the two All-Stars on the team.

The other is Kemp, a 6-foot-10-inch, 245-pound package of staggering power and speed, one of the young NBA dunks. He was born to play basketball, and he has done it well.

Kemp hit a three-run home run in the ninth, driving in the winning run.

"It's a fine line for every team, but I just don't see anyone who can beat us in seven games," he said.

He speaks of the Sonics as if they are a work of art, a Bob Whitsitt-George Karl masterpiece. Kemp and Payton, the defensive catalysts, are the team's foundation, young stars who have evolved, year to year. Veterans like McMillan, the backup point guard; Michael Cage, the power forward, and Pierce, the hired gunslayer, were either in place or picked up along the way.

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Bel

SPORTS

Colombia's Asprilla: A Shooting Star Who Sometimes Self-Destructs

By Ken Shulman
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARMIA, Italy — It is a Wednesday toward the end of the Italian first division season, and Parma's coach, Nevio Scala, is putting his troops through a light afternoon workout. Today's watchword is quickness. In a structured drill, players work on their lateral movement, trying to free themselves of a double-teaming defense with a series of feints and fakes.

Some players manage to gain a step on the defenders. Some even manage two. Then Fausto Asprilla steps up for his turn.

Keeping his feet stationary, the 6-foot (1.8 meter) forward shifts his head slightly, almost imperceptibly, to his left. Then his shoulders list momentarily in the opposite direction. And in the blink of an eye, he has bolted down the line, leaving the two defenders planted on their heels.

"*Grande, Tino,*" his teammates compliment him, clapping him on the back as they all jog to the end of the line. "*Grande, grande, Tino.*"

Fausto Asprilla, the goal scorer supreme and problem child extraordinaire for Colombia's World Cup team, is one of the most explosive and yet graceful players ever to don a

pair of soccer shoes. His extraordinary speed, combined with an astonishing agility and above-average ball control skills, often make him appear to be playing in another, higher dimension.

"Asprilla is our Diego Maradona," says Parma's president, Giorgio Pedraneschi. "He is the player who can turn a match around at any moment."

Born in Tuluá, Colombia, a small farming town about 100 kilometers from Cali, Asprilla made his professional debut with Cúcuta Deportivo at the age of 15. He later spent three seasons with Atlético Nacional Medellín, and helped win the Colombian first division title in 1992. He first attracted the attention of Italian scouts during Colombia's qualifying rounds for the 1992 Summer Olympics.

The slender, speedy attacker, who has power in both feet and an ability to hang in the air while rival defenders fall back to earth, soon became the object of a bidding war involving several Italian clubs, a war that boosted his asking price from \$1.5 million to \$4.5 million, the amount that Parma eventually paid Atlético Nacional for the rights to Asprilla.

In his first Italian season, Asprilla impressed teammates, defenders and observers with his play. And with his knack for scoring big goals, like the 25-meter second-half free kick which Parma beat AC Milan, 1-0, ending the Italian champion's unbeaten streak at 58 matches. Asprilla also spearheaded Parma to its

first international triumph in the prestigious Cup Winners' Cup, scoring four goals in eight matches. It was his "double" in Spain that rallied the Italian team to a 1-2 victory over Atlético Madrid in the semifinals.

Yet the same exuberance that leads Asprilla to turn a cartwheel after every goal has also sent him tumbling into trouble off the field. In August 1992, during his first two weeks in Italy, he was involved in six automobile accidents, and he once left his BMW parked in front of a busy stoplight in Parma for two days before returning to remove it.

(This being Italy, and the police almost assuredly knowing who owned the car, it remained at the stoplight until Asprilla did return.)

"He's like a child," says a veteran journalist who follows the Parma club. "He's only 24, and he's a young 24. It's not that he's not good natured, or that he creates problems in the locker room. On the contrary, he has an incredibly positive attitude and tends to pick up the mood of the entire club. It's just that he also likes to have a good time."

Parma's man-child is both generous and ingenuous. He prefers shopping to sightseeing, and routinely buys dozens of sunglasses for family and friends. He is equally oblivious of playing his stereo full blast, at 4 in the morning — which this year, at the request of Asprilla's neighbors in the city center, led the club to rent a villa in the country for its noscose star.

Further, some of Asprilla's antics have been quite painful. He returned from a visit to Colombia in April 1993 with a 35-stitch cut in his right calf, a cut that he blamed on a broken bottle at poolside. But, insiders say, it was caused when he tried to kick in the window of a passenger bus in downtown Medellín. The injury kept him out of the Cup Winners' Cup final against Belgium's Antwerp.

While Asprilla seems to have improved his driving — he had only two fender-benders during Colombia's qualification for the World Cup — his impulsive nature nearly cost him a lifetime banishment by the Colombian Football Federation.

Banished after missing a penalty kick against Paraguay in a World Cup qualifying match, Asprilla snuck out of his hotel room in Barranquilla and drove 200 kilometers to visit his wife, Catalina. Only the intercession of teammates and Colombia's coach, José Maturana — who argued, convincingly, that Colombia had no chance of qualifying without Asprilla and his goals — kept the mercurial star on the roster.

And, if immensely talented, Asprilla is also still inconsistent, particularly in the winter when the Italian playing fields grow brittle with rain and frost. He has scored 10 goals in league play this season, a respectable but not exceptional total. And he has gone long stretches, eight and nine matches, without scoring.

Still, he was nothing short of astounding in early September when he scored twice in Colombia's decisive 5-0 World Cup qualifying victory against Argentina, then racked up another "double" as Parma rallied to beat Sweden's Degerfors, 2-1, in Cup Winners' Cup competition, and finished off the week with three goals against Torino in an Italian league match.

And while Parma was out of the running for the first division title by March, the club has reached the finals of the Cup Winners' Cup for the second straight year.

Colombia's early elimination during the 1992 Olympic games makes Asprilla cautious when assessing his country's chances in the upcoming World Cup.

"We have a very difficult World Cup group," he says, speaking softly and looking at his feet, like a wayward but good-natured parishioner in confession. "It will be difficult just to make it to the second round. The important thing is for us to play well. I don't want the world just to talk about drugs and murder when it thinks of Bogotá or Medellín. There are honest people in our country as well. The majority of them. These are the people I want to represent."

That he will do this well on the playing field is likely. That he will be equally flamboyant off the field is likely, too.

Sharks Take a Nip Of Red Wing Plans

The Associated Press

Thanks to Arturs Irbe, the San Jose Sharks aren't playing like an expansion team.

The only one of the 16 teams in the National Hockey League's playoffs with a losing record, the Sharks have a winning one in their first-round series against the Detroit Red Wings, and are only one victory away from eliminating the top-seeded team in the West.

"They're in a tough situation right now," Irbe said after a 6-4 victory Tuesday night, in which he made 31 saves. "But they're a

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

strong team and have gone through tough situations before."

San Jose may have a 3-2 edge in the best-of-7 series, but the Red Wings did not sound like a beaten team.

"I'm sure they have the momentum and confidence," Detroit's Steve Yzerman said, "but I don't care how they feel. I look around our dressing room and see a lot of good hockey players. I'm very confident."

One reason for the Red Wings' confidence is that the series was returning to Detroit for Game 6 on Thursday and, if necessary, Game 7 on Saturday. Another reason for optimism is the return of Yzerman, who got two assists Tuesday night in his game in the series. He has been nursing a knee injury.

Detroit also has the incentive of trying to avoid first-round elimination for a second straight year, and it seemed to show on offense. Detroit had a 35-21 shot advantage in the fifth game.

Johan Garpenlow's goal with 8:08 gone in the final period put San Jose ahead by 5-3. The second goal of

the period, by defenseman Nicklas Lidstrom, reduced that lead to one goal, but Bob Errey's goal pushed the margin back to two.

Maple Leafs 1, Blackhawks 0: Mike Eastwood got the only goal of the game in Toronto, making a winner of seldom-tested goalie Félix Potvin and a hard-luck loser of Chicago's Ed Belfour.

Belfour stopped 36 shots, and it took a power play for Toronto to finally get a shot past him. Eastwood, on the ice because Doug Gilmour was out with a muscle cramp, scored off a pass from Dave Andreychuk with 9:53 to play. Eastwood's first goal of the playoffs came with only 13 seconds left on the power play.

Potvin faced only 17 shots and was seldom tested.

Cannucks 2, Flames 1: Geoff Courtnall's goal 7:15 into overtime in Calgary kept Vancouver in the playoffs. Calgary could have closed out the series by winning its home ice, but instead Vancouver won the right to be host of

Game 6 will be played Thursday night in Vancouver. A seventh, if necessary, would be Saturday night at Calgary.

This game turned on a defensive mistake, when Calgary's Kevin Dahl was unable to control a bouncing puck near center ice and Courtnall took over. He broke in alone and scored on a 35-foot slap shot.

Calgary, which hasn't won a playoff series since winning the NHL championship in 1989, and Vancouver exchanged goals early in the first period. Calgary's German Tirot and Vancouver's Pavel Bure scored 65 seconds apart, and thereafter the game belonged to goalies Kirk McLean of Vancouver and Mike Vernon of Calgary.

It was Britain's second straight loss; Germa-

ny has a victory and a tie. In later games,

defending champion Russia was playing Italy and Sweden was playing Finland.

Norway was expected to be tougher, having tied favorite and Olympic champion Sweden on Monday. But the smaller Norwegians were no match for the NHL pros of Team USA.

The Americans came out tentatively in the first period and paid when Norway struck 55 seconds into the game.

Norway got its second goal on a power play with 1:10 left in the first period when Carl Andersen deflected a slap shot under the glove.

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Carlo Fumagalli/The Associated Press
AC Milan's Marcel Desailly jumping higher than the Monaco goalkeeper, Jean-Luc Ettori, to score the first goal on Wednesday night.

U.S., Down 0-2, Routs Norway in World Championships

The Associated Press

ALBA DI CANAEZI, Italy — Team USA overcame a first period scare Wednesday and crushed Norway, 7-2, for its second convincing victory in the World Ice Hockey Championships.

It put the U.S. team atop the Group B standings and almost assures it of gaining the medal round in Milan next week.

In a Group A match in nearby Bolzano, Germany defeated Britain, 4-0, as second-period power play goals from Wolfgang Kummer

and Ernst Kummer broke it open.

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ART BUCHWALD

Expert on the Stand

WASHINGTON — One of the things that makes the American legal system so fair is that in any civil suit lawyers are permitted to call "experts" who will testify in favor of their clients. There are now almost as many experts as lawyers in this country, and some of them make more money than the people they're working for.



Buchwald

ahead of the defendant, I plan to testify that the plaintiff's injuries were caused by the faulty artificial turf when she slid into first base."

"But, doctor, you can't sue when a person slides into first."

"So what? I'm the expert and they'll have to take my word for it."

Dr. Bibbeman told me that hired medical experts were the key to successful malpractice suits. "Because we appear only in courtrooms and never in hospitals, we are the unsung heroes of our profession."

"Do you ever change your opinion about the cause of an injury during the course of the trial?"

"Once in a while."

"Was it because you felt that you were wrong?"

"No, it was because the lawyer was refusing to pay me. It was a mistake because the jury was flabbergasted when I switched horses in midstream."

"I assume that you testify for anyone?"

"I'll testify for the meter maid in the street if she can come up with the money. An expert doctor must serve one and all."

"What makes a good medical witness?" I asked.

"It's someone who swears to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and then spends the rest of his time on the stand lying through his teeth. But he has to look believable. That's why I always wear this stethoscope when I take the stand."

"How do lawyers find you?"

"I have a reputation of being one of the most knowledgeable experts in the business and also for telling the court exactly what my client wants them to hear."

"What was your greatest triumph?"

"It was a dandruff case. The client was a shampoo company that was sued by a man who claimed that the product gave him dandruff instead of getting rid of it. I testified that the man had hay fever, and this in turn caused dandruff particles to attach themselves to his head when he sneezed."

"And the judge threw the man's case out?"

"Not only that, but because I had successfully testified in his next one, 'I'm Sorry.' The Chinese-Jamaican

was paid bus fare for his first record, 'Daisy Got Me Crazy,' and \$15 for the next one, 'I'm Sorry.' The Chinese-Jamaican

had made a payment of \$2000 pounds but the balance must be raised over the next two years.

"On what basis do you choose your cases?"

"It depends which lawyer gets to me first. In this case I am here because the plaintiff got to me

first."

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Library has announced that it is buying the only known first edition of the English-language Tyndale Bible, but most of the £1 million pound (\$1.5 million) price has yet to be raised.

The library described the 16th-century William Tyndale translation of the Bible as the most exciting acquisition in its 240-year history. The volume is being sold by Bristol Baptist College, where it has been since 1784. The library has made a payment of £200,000 pounds but the balance must be raised over the next two years.

"What was your greatest triumph?"

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WEATHER

Europe

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America

Showers and thunderstorms will sweep eastward across

Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and

New York City Friday. The

weather will be dry, mild

saturday. Southwest France

and Italy will be dry and

sunny and very warm

through the coming week-

or two. Rangoon through

Bangkok will be sunny and

hot the next several days.

Beijing to Tokyo will have

sunny, very warm weather.

The southern Plains late this

weekend. And between the Rockies, while cold

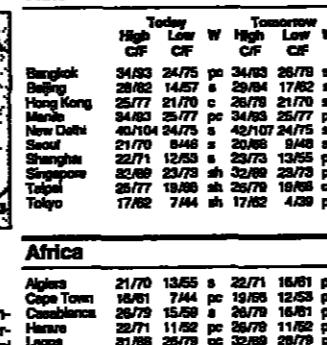
weather pervades Canada.

Middle East

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Legend: S-sunny, C-partly cloudy, O-cloudy, Sh-showers, M-mist/mist, H-hail, SN-snow, S-shower, A-advances, Hs-Hot Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia



Africa

Africa Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

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Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High (yellow), Low (green), W (blue), L (red).

Legend: High